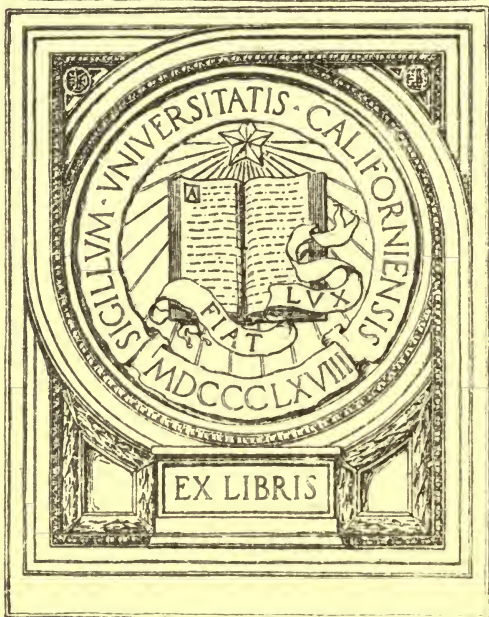


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THE SYNTAX *of* HIGH-SCHOOL LATIN

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THE SYNTAX  
OF  
HIGH-SCHOOL LATIN

A CO-OPERATIVE STUDY BY FIFTY COLLABORATORS

EDITED BY

LEE BYRNE

*Principal of Mobile (Alabama) High School*

REVISED EDITION



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
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*Latin Sather*

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## PREFACE

This investigation is a contribution, not to Latin studies, but to scientific procedure in the field of education. It aims to furnish a scientific basis for the determination of part of the curriculum material in high-school Latin. It is not fundamental or primary in the sense that some recent educational studies are, such as Charters, *A Course of Study in Grammar Based upon the Grammatical Errors of School Children of Kansas City, Mo.*<sup>1</sup> Charters' study may be said to be fundamental, because it shows that there is a social need for the teaching and learning of English grammar, and proceeds by scientific methods to determine for what material an actual social need exists. Our study is of a secondary character, because we do not show that there is a social need for the study of Latin; we start with the assumption that Latin is extensively studied, and try to show how the activity can be carried on with greater economy of time and greater efficiency in results. We do not even show that Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil constitute the best reading, but make the additional assumption that these authors *are* very widely used; then we employ scientific procedure to establish a basis for the selection and arrangement of an important division of the curriculum material, viz., the topics of syntax. The methods employed would be equally applicable to any other readings.

The joint authors of the work recognize that it has serious limitations if viewed as a philological study; in fact, very few of the collaborators are professed students of Latin syntax; they are merely hard-working teachers of Latin bent on making Latin teaching more economical and effective. From the point of view of statistical method which aims to ascertain main tendencies and important divergences rather than minute differences there need be no question that the results have a sufficiently high reliability to serve the educational purposes for which they are intended.

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin*, Education Series No. 9, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., 1915; out of print.

In fact, a great deal of labor could have been saved by merely making a careful "sampling" of the texts and estimating the relative frequencies of constructions on this basis. It was felt, however, that the uprooting of conservatism, tradition, and indifference in syntax teaching could not be expected to result from any demonstration short of a complete enumeration. To be sure, some errors must have occurred in making 50,000 judgments. Moreover, some constructions are capable of more than one interpretation. But these facts do not appreciably modify the essentials of the situation as to saving and waste, arrangement and emphasis. The chief topics omitted from the count are principles of agreement (including appositional and predicate construction), uses of pronouns, meanings of tenses, and word order.

The book aims to do for syntax what Professor Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*<sup>1</sup> does for vocabulary, furnishing in conjunction with the latter work, it is hoped, a scientific basis for selection and arrangement of linguistic material in the high-school Latin curriculum.

All references are to the Teubner texts of the authors. Meusel's text of Caesar was originally employed, but the numbers were later changed to those of Teubner, as the text likely to be in the hands of most teachers.

We have used freely Heynacher's *Sprachgebrauch Caesars*, and his *Beiträge zur zeitgemässen Behandlung der lateinischen Grammatik*; Holder's index to Caesar; Meusel's *Lexicon Caesarianum*; Merguet's *Lexicon to Cicero's Orations*; Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*, and his *Helps for the Teaching of Caesar*, including W. F. Little's *Studies in the Syntax of Caesar's "Gallic War"*; Walker's *Sequence of Tenses in Latin*; and various articles. Most useful has been Heynacher's *Sprachgebrauch*. Special thanks are due to Mr. W. L. Carr, of the University High School, Chicago, and Mr. H. F. Taylor, of the High School, New Rochelle, N.Y., who, being engaged upon collections of their own, have given us much help in several places. Mr. E. S. Armstrong, of Central High School has kindly read the proofs. Mr. H. F. Pratt of the commercial department has verified numerical computations.

<sup>1</sup> Published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

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Genitive: *B. G.* i and ii, J. L. Phillips; iii and iv, W. L. Carr; *Cat.* i-iv, H. F. Taylor; *Pomp.* and *Arch.*, H. Preble; Vergil, J. C. Hazzard.

Dative: *B. G.* i and ii, J. L. Phillips; iii and iv, W. L. Carr; *Cat.* i-iii and *Aen.* i-iii, W. L. Hartman; *Cat.* iv, H. F. Taylor; *Pomp.*, H. Preble and A. E. Bartlett; *Arch.*, Elizabeth M. Perkins and A. E. Bartlett; *Aen.* iv, Nettie Fillmore; v, J. Charles; vi, C. C. Cobb.

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Tenses: Caesar, A. T. Walker; Cicero, Martha Whitney and A. T. Walker; Vergil, E. W. Murray and A. T. Walker.

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## NOTE ON REVISED EDITION

This revision has given an opportunity to bring the terminology into closer harmony with that of the Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature. Advantage has been taken of the published criticisms of the first edition to make a number of corrections and improvements; I refer particularly to Professor Hale's review in the April, 1910, *School Review*. Professor Hale has also been kind enough to make a number of other suggestions personally, but he is in no way responsible for the defects in plan or execution which still appear. The body of statistics remains substantially as in the first edition; the "text" of interpretative comment has been entirely rewritten, and one new table and three illustrative diagrams have been introduced. Thanks are due Professor F. N. Freeman for criticizing the analysis of the reading process.

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## INTRODUCTION

### WHY AN INVESTIGATION OF THIS KIND IS NEEDED

The teaching of Latin syntax in high schools has ordinarily been uncritical and dependent on unquestioned acceptance of tradition. This is true as regards the *amount* of syntax taught, the common idea being that a very large portion of the material which has been organized into recognized categories in books on grammar must be assimilated by pupils of high-school age; that Latin study cannot reach a successful issue unless this is done. A good illustration of this attitude is found in the case of many teachers who, after once being induced to employ one of the briefer grammars for high-school work, later insist on a return to one of the larger books and the rejection of a short grammar on the ground that it contains insufficient material to meet the needs of high-school teaching.

Uncritical procedure is shown also in particular *selection* of topics. Not only are very rare subjects treated at length, but in some cases subjects which occur nowhere at all in high-school reading. And the situation is similar as regards unintelligent *arrangement* of material. Topics which an investigation would show ought not to be taught earlier than the third year, so that they might be taken up at the time when there is an actual need of them, are, in fact, included in the work of the second year or the first year, and for no known or ascertainable reason.

Such unscientific hit or miss might be explained in the case of high-school teaching by attributing it to the low grade of ability and the insufficient training of a part of the teaching population. But until recently even graver defects seem to have been present in the work of the more expert few who prepare our college-entrance examination papers.

Commenting on these, Professor Hale points out numerous instances in which the examinations call for words and constructions that are rare or even unknown in the high-school reading. He sums up by saying: "We have found them to be, as a whole, not very carefully planned . . . they call for words that are not common, and constructions that are not common, and they leave many common constructions uncalled for."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Latin Composition in the High School," *School Review*, XVIII (April, 1910), 240; 231 ff.

However, the more recent college-entrance examination papers are not open to these objections; in the questions of 1911 to 1915 the subject-matter appears to be in conformity with the suggestions of this book, except that knowledge of the different forms of conditional sentences is assumed in the second year.<sup>1</sup>

Now the chief criticism of Latin and Greek studies is not that they are without value; it would be a rash critic who would deny value to Latin or in fact to any subject in the curriculum. The main charge is that they are too costly, and more specifically that the process of teaching them is inefficient and wasteful. Viscount Bryce says that "languages in general have too often been badly taught. . . . The results have accordingly been disappointing and out of proportion to the time and labor spent."<sup>2</sup>

Keller in his paper on "The Case of Greek" says, "The comparative cost is exorbitant and well-nigh prohibitive. The vital question is: Can it be lowered? . . . . That which is most in the eyes of adverse opinion . . . . is . . . . the unnecessary and unessential."<sup>3</sup> And President Butler, while advocating classical studies, alludes in his *Function of the Secondary School* to "bad and wasteful methods of classical teaching, much of it done under the guise of thoroughness."

Scientific examination and evaluation of the materials of instruction readily show us how we can eliminate waste, reduce exorbitant cost, and promote efficiency. Professor Lodge's *Vocabulary* reveals that 42 per cent of the words are used  $93\frac{5}{10}$  per cent of the time, so that by concentrating on these words we may presumably accomplish  $93\frac{5}{10}$  per cent of certain results with 42 per cent of the labor and time that would be expended in ordinary undirected effort. It is with a view to the possibility of similar savings in the field of grammar study that this book has been prepared.

## WHY SYNTAX IS STUDIED

Before proceeding to the examination of the syntax material it is desirable to set forth briefly the reasons why syntax should be studied at all—the real aims in studying it. And as a preliminary to this we naturally come upon the inquiry as to what are the aims of Latin study

<sup>1</sup> Examination Questions in Latin and Greek, 1911-15, College Entrance Examination Board, pp. 20, 21, 22.

<sup>2</sup> *The Worth of Ancient Literature to the Modern World*, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1908.

itself, both the study considered generally and the study on the high-school plane.

I doubt that we are prepared to accept any stereotyped and uniform statement of the aims of classical studies, but some defining of aims we must have if we are to arrive anywhere. In a subject in which broad and spiritual values are among the ultimate motives it may be best to enumerate a number of aims and to try to organize these coherently rather than to limit our recognized purpose to a narrow pathway, as might be done in the case of a vocational subject. Somewhere in the organized plurality of aims each one may find those which seem largest to him. Hence I venture the following as a rather wide, inclusive list of the aims of Latin study in general; the supposition is that high-school Latin study shares in some or all of these aims either immediately or indirectly:

1. To come into intimate touch with the life and civilization of what we call the ancient world, more strictly the Graeco-Roman world. This may be conceived as worth while from two points of view:

a) For purposes of comparison the Graeco-Roman world represents that civilization immediately preceding our own, and although we know of others, *e.g.*, in Egypt, in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, in the Aegean area, in India, and in China, it is the only other one indigenous to the West, known to us in plentiful detail, and capable of first-hand study by any but specialists. Its remains are literally strewn at our feet, and the educated of all ages have known something of it, even though they gave it no deliberate study.

b) As a basis for understanding the genesis of our present civilization we naturally go back to that empire which, fallen and dismembered, has been the substratum from which the modern nations have arisen.

2. First-hand introduction to the literature of this ancient world:

a) For its intrinsic value. This would apply in higher degree to Greek, perhaps, but no one denies that the Latin product is one of the great literatures. It may be noted in passing that one who studies Latin literature alone intercepts much that is Greek, for Greece is the main source of Latin culture on the aesthetic side.

b) For its relation to modern literatures. Anyone desiring more than a superficial acquaintance with one or more modern literatures is under the necessity of giving some attention to the Greek and Latin literatures which have so profoundly influenced them.

3. To contribute to one's knowledge of other languages:

a) Especially the mother-tongue itself. Since over half the English vocabulary is Latin it is evident that proper study of the Latin element is capable of greatly enriching one's appreciation of his native speech.

b) Also as a contribution to the understanding of the Romance languages.

c) As an influence on language sense and grasp of language principles in general. This value can be realized in connection with the study of any foreign language, but perhaps best in that of a language which is highly inflected. In this respect Greek and Sanskrit would be superior.

Some will feel lonesome without adding a fourth aim—"Disciplinary values." Personally I should not do so. The fact that these have been so frequently stressed has unfortunately served to obscure or conceal the cultural value of the study and its largest and most vital significance. If any subject has worth as a discipline, so much the better; but no one can justify the inclusion of a study in the curriculum on disciplinary grounds alone, because it would obviously be more profitable to teach a valuable subject in such a way as to make it good discipline than to teach an otherwise valueless one for the sake of the resulting discipline. Hence the values inherent in the content of a study are ordinarily the ones which should be stressed and on the basis of which a subject should be selected or rejected.

I shall not attempt to demonstrate how far the aims mentioned really apply to the high-school Latin situation. It would take more space and exact knowledge than I have available. It will serve the purpose at hand if I proceed to the question as to what is the central and unifying aim which may serve as the means of correlating and organizing the different classes of aims enumerated. I think few will seriously dispute that this central aim is to be found in *learning to read* and in *reading* the Latin itself; I mean this in a broad way to include the process which is, in a strict sense, reading, that is, reading the Latin as Latin, just as one reads an English book as English, and also to include the process which some say is all that we can ever attain, the turning of the Latin into English through translation. Both are methods of deriving meaning from original Latin texts, and I need not here stop to debate their relative merits. Whether either one or both of these methods are employed, the learning to read and the reading act constitute the fundamental and central process; to perform this act successfully is our central aim, with which we connect our other aims, according to our present conception of Latin study. We use original text rather than ready-made translation,



because we thereby get a more intimate contact with the ancient world, with ancient literature, with the language itself, with our own language. It is because reading is the central aim that we have been willing to pay the undeniably high price of its acquisition. That it is the central aim needs no further argument than to point out that if reading with its corollaries and consequences is *not* the chief aim we are making a colossal blunder in spending so much time, energy, and money in its pursuit.

The place of syntax in the educational plan is simply and wholly subsidiary to that of reading. Absence of clearly defined aim has often resulted in allowing syntax to usurp the chief place, with Latin literature treated merely as a means for building up and illustrating a complete system of grammar. Intelligent criticism has repeatedly pointed out the error, the deficient sense of proportion. President Butler in the essay already quoted asserts that "wearisome grammatical drill and tedious reiteration of details relatively of little value, save in so far as these are absolutely necessary to enable the pupil to read intelligently, are out of place in secondary education." Viscount Bryce says that "the despotism of a purely grammatical study of the ancient languages and authors needed to be overthrown."<sup>1</sup> Syntax is studied because the reading process, from its nature, depends upon, and involves the use of, vocabulary and syntax.

We may next consider briefly the relation of reading ability to the knowledge and use of syntax. To do this we need to observe how Latin reading is done. -

### THE NATURE OF THE READING PROCESS

At the outset we should recognize that reading is not a single fixed type of process. Even when we exclude faulty or incorrect methods and restrict it to legitimate forms of procedure we find that there is some variety. Reading may occur at different levels as regards the amount of previously acquired knowledge of words and grammar available for use. Further there are different stages of reading power in the matter of speed and facility, and the process as carried on at one speed is not identical with the process as carried on at another. Moreover, the translating act is not the same as reading proper, though they have important elements in common.

I shall first try to describe the reading of a foreign language, such as Latin, at its lowest, or at least at a very low, level. This description and

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 4.

those which follow are not based on specific experiment. They recount what, in a general way, careful examination, in the absence of controlled experiment, would lead us to believe occurs. At a low level we may imagine that a student knows none of the foreign words and none of the grammar. He takes up a text and proceeds to read. Some very important things he does know:<sup>1</sup> he knows that he is dealing with written language, with an inflected language in which the inflections as well as the word roots have meanings. He knows what language it is and the sources to which he can go to secure any information he needs about the words or their forms. If it is Latin he knows the general significance of all the letter symbols. Then how does he proceed with his reading? He takes the words just as they come, one after the other. Each word he looks up in a vocabulary or dictionary to ascertain its possible word meanings; for each word he consults his grammar to find out the possible meanings of the *form* of the word, that is, the syntactical meanings. He does not decide between the different possibilities, but holds judgment in abeyance until further evidence is found in the words that follow. As some critical word is reached he is able to end his suspense, complete his judgment, and decide definitely on the specific word and form meanings to be assigned to this word and to all the words preceding. Such a critical word may be the last word in a sentence, or at least the last in a clause or phrase; there is and should be doubt as to precise meanings until the critical word is reached; many words become critical for the determination of the meanings of individual forms preceding, even if they do not resolve the suspense regarding whole clauses. Of course, as has been noted, the successive pieces of evidence have both a backward- and a forward-looking influence. A word may be critical in helping to decide between possible antecedent meanings held in suspense to this point, and it may be critical in deciding between possible subsequent meanings when their symbols are later reached. Only the first word is limited to a forward reference, or perhaps we should say "forward control," and only the final word to one that is backward. When such a critical final word is reached, it marks the close of a grammatical or syntactical unit, a unit of speech, a sentence, or at least a "sub-sentence,"

<sup>1</sup> In a still lower stage we may picture the savant who deciphers a previously unknown tongue, having no dictionaries or grammars to which he can go, not knowing whether it is an inflected language or anything about its inflections if it have any, and not even knowing any phonetic or other significance for a single letter. But even in such a case he knows a very important fact, viz., that he is dealing with a *language* which expresses meanings.

if we may use the expression. A word with forward reference only, or rather one which has no backward reference (or control), similarly marks the beginning of a speech unit or sentence.

As we shall see presently, the steps in "high-level" reading, provided it is slow and deliberate, would be the same as those described here for the low level, except that the student would know all the possibilities of word meaning and syntax meaning in advance. Instead of consulting dictionary and grammar he would merely resort to the association centers of his brain.

Let us illustrate by taking a concrete passage. In the *pro M. Marcello* we read:

Quare omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramur, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas, omnesque tibi (ut pro aliis etiam loquar, quod de me ipse sentio), quoniam subesse aliquid putas, quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

It is evident that one who reads the words in the order in which they come<sup>1</sup> will hold the possible meanings of *omnes* in suspense until he reaches *volumus* before making his decision, and similarly will not decide between the meanings of *te* until he reaches *hortamur*; *qui* will not be decided until reaching *volumus*, *haec* until *esse*, the first *et* until *hortamur*; *vitae* is partially decided by *tuae*, more fully by *saluti*, and completely when *consulas* is reached; the second *omnes* is not fully decided until *pollicemur*; *tibi* is not decided until *pollicemur*, *ut* until *loquar*, *quod* until *sentio*, *ipse* until *sentio*, *subesse* until *putas*, *quod* until *sit*, *excubias* and *custodias* until *pollicemur*, *laterum* until *oppositus*, *oppositus* until *pollicemur*. Backward references or controls are *salvo* decided by *haec*, *volumus* by *qui*, the second *et* by the first *et* and *hortamur*, *tuae* by *vitae*, *aliis* by *pro*, *loquar* by *ut*, *me* by *de*, *aliquid* by *subesse*, *putas* by *quoniam*, *quod* by *aliquid*, *cavendum sit* by *quod*, *nostrorum* by *laterum*, *corporum* by *oppositus*.

Returning to our analysis of reading on the low level, we may distinguish four steps occurring on meeting any typical (*i.e.*, medial) word:

- A. Looking up
  1. The possible word meanings
  2. The possible form meanings (syntax)

<sup>1</sup> This is the only legitimate reading, inasmuch as it is the author's right, as an artist, to decide the order in which his symbols will be presented and his meanings revealed, and to arrange such effects of grammatical and rhetorical suspense as he desires. See Hale, *The Art of Reading Latin*.

- C. Selecting the particular meanings that seem feasible by considering the total import of the passage up to this point
- D. Reconsidering or deciding on doubtful meanings of earlier words and forms now made clear by the evidence presented by this word.
- E. Holding the final choice of meanings still in suspense until a later word or words furnish the decisive evidence

In the case of an initial word step D does not occur, and we have only A, C, and E; C is present because the context meaning carried over from earlier sentences helps to eliminate some of the formal possibilities. In the case of a final word step E is absent, leaving A, C, and D. The steps are not necessarily chronological as here arranged; apparently either D or C may precede the other, or the two may be an interrelated complex with several reciprocal movements.

We may now consider the reading process on a high level, in which the student has no need of dictionary or grammar, but as a result of his previous experience already knows all the possibilities of word and form meaning. We shall assume, however, at this point in the description that he reads slowly and deliberately, one word at a time; later we shall note differences involved in rapid reading. In the case suggested step A disappears. Instead we have substituted:

- B. 1. The previous learning or memorizing of
  - a) Word roots in association with their meanings
  - b) Word forms in association with their meanings (syntax)
- 2. The recognition of
  - a) Word roots
  - b) Word forms
- 3. The recall of
  - a) Associated root meanings
  - b) Associated form meanings (syntax)

The other steps, C, D, and E, are the same as in the case of reading on the lower level.

Apparently neither A nor B is an absolutely essential element of the reading process; either may be absent provided one of the two is present. C, D, and E are essential in all reading so far as we have examined it. Reading which employs words and forms looked up in reference books is entitled to be called reading, as well as that which employs words and forms previously memorized. There is a difference in degree, in facility, but both are reading.

The actual reading of most students is neither on the lower level nor on the high level as we have described them, but on some intermediate



level between the two. The essential elements C, D, and E remain constant, while the A and B elements alternate; at times the student is employing what he has previously learned of the word and form meetings; at times his previously acquired knowledge proves inadequate, and he goes to his reference books for additional information.

But does a student actually exhaust all the possibilities in the way of meanings and partial meanings, and thus finally arrive at the accepted solution? As a matter of fact he does not usually do so. The description rather represents the list of things he can do and some of which he must do—all of which he may do in case of need. The number of separate inferences made will vary with the difficulty of the material. It is when the real meaning is obscure and difficult to reach that all possible hypotheses are tried out; in easy passages the first surmise may hold good to the end.

It is important to note also that the student need not and does not dig out of a reference book all the facts of meaning which he needs and with which his previously acquired knowledge fails to supply him. The general context enables him to infer many meanings for which he has no immediate evidence; the same is true, of course, in reading an English book. The step taken here is not essentially different from the C and D described above; it is still a selection of meanings on the basis of available evidence, in this case less complete, but still sufficient to serve as a clew.

So far we have discussed reading on different levels as regards the previously acquired knowledge employed, assuming in each case that we have to do with simple one-word-at-a-time reading. We may next consider different stages as regards facility or speed. As a matter of analysis the simplest case is that in which the student dwells on each word separately. But with increasing knowledge and practice, speed increases, and some qualitative changes seem to occur in addition to the mere increase in amount of ground covered in a given time. Experiments with English reading, as is well known, have shown that the rapid reader does not dwell on the separate words, so far as his vision is concerned. It is well to remember that no matter how fast he is he still reads his text in the order in which the author wrote it. He does not jump from the beginning of the sentence to the end, and then back to the middle, as in a former day in Latin classrooms. But the skilled reader of English moves his eyes in a series of forward jumps, and in each pause between jumps his eyes dwell on a range of several words at one time; the number of words seen simultaneously is, however, not very large; even in the case of an

unusually rapid reader of English it does not appear to be more than five or six words. The duration of such an eye pause is not far from a half-second, or in very rapid reading may approach one-fourth of a second. In the group of words seen at one time the eye does not ordinarily move back and forth considering first one word and then another; if anything of this sort occurs it is an interruption of the normal course of the reading. The eye remains stationary during the brief pause, and sees no words during the rapid movement. The absence of back-and-forth eye movement during a pause would not preclude the possibility of separate fixations of attention on different details within the word group. And in difficult passages the ordinary continuous process is interrupted, and the eye jumps back to an earlier point and reads the same groups again, sometimes several times, until apprehension is attained. As the student develops speed in Latin reading we have no reason to doubt that the physiology of the eye movements becomes similar to that found in English reading, and that words come to be seen in groups rather than singly. In the nature of the case the number of words actually seen would tend to be about the same, but if the rate of reading is slower in Latin than in English the duration of each pause tends to be greater, allowing a longer time for the mind to assimilate the new impressions and realize their significance. Seeing whole groups of words at a time makes it possible to short-circuit the process by omitting many inferences that would follow from the evidence presented by the individual words of the group perceived one at a time. It is the evidence of the complete group that is utilized, though it is true that this may require some analysis and dwelling on separate details. In the case of a novice a long pause is coincident with a short span; a beginner's groups consist usually of a single word; as there are more difficult passages in Latin than in English, and in fact the entire text may be difficult, there is a more frequent going back and starting over, visually as well as mentally, as anyone may verify from his own reading.

To sum up, we may think of reading as proceeding on the basis of a partial previous knowledge of the words and syntax involved. On the one hand we should not ordinarily expect to find a complete preliminary acquaintance or a complete absence of such knowledge. The reader does not jump about from one part of the sentence to another at random, though he does, when in difficulty, jump backward and take a fresh start. This backward jump may be purely mental in the case of a skilled reader, but one less skilled moves his eyes back as well. A *slow reader* fixes both vision and attention on one word at a time; for a more skilled

and rapid reader the visual unit of progress is a small group of words rather than a single word. The first large step in the procedure is either the recognition of form and recall of associated meanings, or else, as a substitute, the search for similar information in reference books. The essential steps in the process are the forming of hypotheses as to the details of meaning, suspense during the acquiring of added evidence, and the final judgment as to the combined and detailed meaning. Not all the possible hypotheses are formed except in passages of unusual difficulty. As one develops skill through practice he comes to have more or less of what the mathematicians call intuition in the situations presented by the language; he acquires an adeptness in getting on the right track with a minimum number of hypotheses, a minimum of lost motion. Probably the practiced reader seldom actually carries along in suspense a series of parallel interpretations awaiting the critical word; rather he always seizes on a preferred meaning, tentatively entertained, and as fast as new evidence appears he makes rejections of the untenable and substitutions of corrected meanings so rapidly as to be almost if not quite unaware of these swift mental gymnastics. The hypotheses are in some cases based on the concrete evidence of known forms and words, in some cases on the general drift of the context, which readily leaps gaps in knowledge if these be not too wide. The power to infer successfully from incomplete evidence is a desirable one to cultivate, and its practice should not be discouraged.

I cannot take space to describe fully the translation process as distinguished from the reading process. The two are not the same, and skill in one is not necessarily accompanied by skill in the other; in fact one tends to inhibit the other. What they have in common, however, greatly exceeds their divergence. In my opinion translation should only follow reading. The meaning of a sentence and its details should have been grasped before making an attempt to set forth the ideas in English. It is an unsound procedure to begin by translating portions of the sentence, and to arrive at the author's thought only by piecing together the fragments of English. It is unsound because such a process does not involve reading the Latin at all, it merely involves reading some crude English phrases; instead of proceeding to an English version by this method it would be preferable to go at once to the Loeb or similar translations and secure a superior rendering. If we assume that the reading process is to precede translation, the latter appears merely as a supplementary step; for our purposes it is unnecessary to try to extend analysis beyond the completion of the reading act.

Naturally we have confined the discussion of reading to the mechanics of the process. When reading skill is developed and is carried on without conscious difficulty it is possible for the attention to be largely disengaged from the reading act, and for the mind to be concerned with the larger implications of the author's thought, with literary appreciation, and with historical speculation. But all this is obviously dependent on the ability to read.

The analysis of the reading process has revealed, I hope, what part a knowledge of syntax plays in reading, and what the real purpose in studying syntax is. We find that knowledge of vocabulary and knowledge of syntax are employed in essentially the same way, although the types of meaning conveyed by root and inflection are usually different. If reading is to occur there must be some acquaintance with syntax, either acquaintance formed on the spot or acquaintance previously gained. We have seen that it is not necessary to have a complete knowledge of words and constructions before beginning to read. We do not have this in the mother-tongue, and yet we manage to read successfully and extensively.

#### WHAT SYNTAX SHOULD BE STUDIED

An important educational question is, How much syntax and what syntax should be studied with a view to promoting reading power? If we make a full study of all the grammatical facts it will completely fill the four years of high-school Latin and more, and will leave no room for reading at all. It is then a nice question of judgment to decide the proportion of time which shall be given to studying syntax as preparation for reading, and the proportion which shall be devoted to the reading itself; a supplementary judgment is needed to decide what syntax topics shall be taken up in the time allotted. This book does not undertake to furnish final answers to these questions, but it does aim to give an exposition of the facts of frequency in syntax usage so that any Latin department can formulate its own answer on a basis of scientific procedure rather than of random guesswork or mere chance.



## THE STATISTICS OF SYNTAX IN HIGH-SCHOOL LATIN

If we wish to get the facts which will enable us to judge intelligently as to the amount of syntax to be studied, the topics to be included, and their arrangement, we must investigate by statistical methods the relative and absolute frequency of occurrence of the different constructions. Table I presents the results of such an investigation.

TABLE I  
DETAILED STATISTICS OF CONSTRUCTIONS AND THEIR OCCURRENCES

	Caesar 1-26	1. 30-54	ii	iii	iv	Clert	Cal. i	Cal. ii	Cal. iii	Cal. iv	Pomp	Arch.	Vergil Aen. i	Aen. ii	Aen. iii	Aen. iv	Aen. v	Aen. vi	Total Caesar	Total Clert	Total Vergil	Grand Total
NOMINATIVE.....	224	254	201	277	318	237	266	266	254	247	587	245	476	515	405	386	532	574	1364	1836	2888	6088
VOCATIVE.....	0	0	0	0	0	13	25	13	25	13	25	13	31	39	32	38	41	64	1	123	245	369
GENITIVE:																						
Possessive.....	113	136	126	153	181	104	64	101	134	261	125	164	164	94	128	97	132	181	709	789	796	2294
√Objective.....	23	22	22	14	6	39	17	30	32	54	35	15	15	3	12	6	6	13	87	207	55	349 <sup>v</sup>
√Partitive.....	41	33	33	19	25	17	11	6	13	28	13	13	3	3	3	3	2	4	151	88	30	269
Material.....	8	7	9	22	26	16	22	9	16	5	8	8	8	2	12	3	15	3	72	76	43	191 <sup>v</sup>
Descriptive.....	5	3	17	10	11	5	1	4	4	6	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	46	23	8	77 <sup>v</sup>
Value.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	7 <sup>v</sup>
√With adjectives.....	4	1	0	1	2	4	2	2	2	0	8	4	13	5	4	10	13	4	8	20	40	77
Remembering, etc.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	3	8	14 <sup>v</sup>
<i>admoneo</i> , etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accusing, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3 <sup>v</sup>
<i>miseret</i> , etc.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	5	2	1	2	13	16
<i>interest</i> , etc.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3 <sup>v</sup>
Verbs of plenty, etc...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>potior</i> .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2 <sup>v</sup>
DATIVE:																						
Indirect object.....	25	21	15	20	27	12	14	14	20	29	74	21	24	18	24	29	41	22	108	170	158	436
Special verbs.....	15	15	7	8	11	13	10	11	5	21	5	5	5	7	9	9	5	3	56	65	38	159 <sup>v</sup>
Compounds.....	11	18	19	10	16	17	13	28	8	23	11	20	20	43	26	17	23	30	74	100	159	333
Reference.....	10	16	5	18	15	9	11	9	22	22	2	2	25	30	25	5	24	31	64	75	140	279 <sup>v</sup>
Agent.....	1	10	2	5	2	6	11	11	7	14	1	1	7	6	4	2	4	4	23	50	27	100
Possessor.....	3	5	2	0	2	0	5	6	3	4	1	1	15	12	6	11	19	11	12	19	74	105
Purpose.....	3	13	23	5	6	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	8	5	3	4	3	1	50	5	24	79
With adjectives.....	4	7	9	5	9	7	2	3	3	3	17	7	9	6	7	6	7	7	34	39	42	115
√Direction, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	5	17	5	8	0	0	66	66 <sup>v</sup>
ACCUSATIVE:																						
Direct object.....	262	255	232	225	290	223	195	166	175	304	175	175	587	519	544	516	594	638	1264	1338	3398	5900
Adverbial.....	4	0	7	7	7	9	8	12	9	10	0	0	13	25	19	16	11	18	31	54	102	187 <sup>v</sup>
Cognate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	7 <sup>v</sup>
Two acc. making, etc.	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	4	1	1	6	5	9	1	6	2	3	11	29	43 <sup>v</sup>

TABLE I—Continued

	Caesar 1-29	1-30-54	ii	iii	iv	Cicero Cal. I	Cal. II	Cal. III	Cal. IV	Pomp.	Arch.	Vergil Aen. I	Aen. II	Aen. III	Aen. IV	Aen. V	Aen. VI	Total Caesar	Total Cicero	Total Vergil	Grand Total	
ACCUSATIVE—Cont.:																						
Two acc. asking, etc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	4 v
Two acc. compounds	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3 v	0
✓ Respect . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50 v
✓ Extent, duration, . . .	9	10	10	3	17	3	1	1	2	2	6	5	4	4	0	2	7	49	15	22	86	86
✓ Limit . . . . .	108	101	139	106	156	45	30	22	54	84	42	46	72	44	44	61	69	610	277	336	1223	1223
Exclamation . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	15 v	15 v
Subj. infm. . . . .	80	151	100	57	97	72	78	84	57	167	47	31	23	23	37	25	18	485	505	57	1147	1147
Prepositions . . . . .	79	69	84	36	64	56	32	63	18	66	25	64	71	50	60	58	87	332	260	390	982	982
ABLATIVE:																						
✓ Separation . . . . .	72	69	96	75	114	56	54	73	77	75	35	67	74	69	51	60	44	426	370	395	1161	1161
Source . . . . .	2	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	5	10	4	10	15	13	9	62	84	84
Agent . . . . .	15	18	27	19	28	12	14	31	9	31	11	0	0	1	2	0	0	107	108	3	218 v	218 v
Comparison . . . . .	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	3	5	1	3	5	14	22	22
✓ Means . . . . .	56	40	44	50	77	46	41	30	44	99	62	184	153	110	152	149	141	267	322	889	1478 v	1478 v
u <sup>o</sup> r, etc. . . . .	6	9	11	4	13	2	2	4	4	5	4	3	0	9	3	1	4	43	21	20	84	84
Cause . . . . .	22	17	15	19	23	10	12	5	7	20	6	8	8	11	16	19	20	96	60	82	238 v	238 v
✓ Manner . . . . .	12	12	0	13	10	27	31	22	22	10	9	45	41	37	49	41	33	56	130	246	432 v	432 v
Accompaniment . . . . .	19	24	28	19	21	17	24	7	7	26	16	10	8	10	11	14	10	111	107	63	281 v	281 v
Difference . . . . .	9	10	4	10	15	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	5	4	4	48	16	12	76	76
Descriptive . . . . .	4	3	5	4	1	5	4	1	1	22	12	6	4	7	3	10	2	17	45	32	94 v	94 v
Price . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	6
Penalty . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
✓ Respect . . . . .	12	14	16	13	6	6	3	14	6	45	22	18	12	14	10	44	37	61	96	135	292 v	292 v
Absolute . . . . .	53	46	101	129	119	9	23	10	33	19	20	33	30	33	18	37	22	448	121	100	720 v	720 v
Place . . . . .	36	39	59	61	58	48	40	39	37	149	60	102	78	96	92	128	118	253	391	614	1258 v	1258 v
Time . . . . .	25	18	26	19	26	13	8	14	7	32	8	3	2	3	6	6	13	114	82	33	229 v	229 v
Prepositions . . . . .	10	16	11	10	7	1	6	15	7	10	13	8	11	7	3	10	10	54	52	49	155 v	155 v
LOCATIVE:																						
TENSES:																						
Ind. reg. seq. . . . .	3	0	0	0	2	5	4	2	1	5	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	25	8	38 v	38 v
Ind. irreg. seq. . . . .																		940	630	583	2153	2153
																		282	142	174	598	598

TABLE I—Continued

	Caesar I, 1-29	I, 30-54	ii	iii	iv	Cicero Cal. I	Cal. II	Cal. III	Cal. IV	Pomp.	Arch.	Vergil Aen. I	Aen. II	Aen. III	Aen. IV	Aen. V	Aen. VI	Total Caesar	Total Cicero	Total Vergil	Grand Total	
<b>TENSES—Cont.:</b>																						
Subj. reg. seq. ....										1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1870	682	273	2825
Subj. irreg. <i>qui</i> . ....												0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Purpose. ....												0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Parenth. purp. ....												0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Result	2	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	12
<i>cum</i> . ....							1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
Contr. fact cond. ....							0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
<b>INDEPENDENT CL.:</b>																						
Indicative. ....	158	167	169	152	193	187	176	166	145	278	138	437	527	468	483	576	536	839	1090	3047	4976	
Imperative. ....	0	0	0	0	1	24	7	8	11	12	2	34	40	53	51	47	57	1	64	282	347	
<i>not.</i> . ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>cave.</i> . ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>ne</i> and imper. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subj. volitive, 1st per. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	9	0	3	15	15	
Subj. volitive, 2d per. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	6	3	6	1	0	3	22	25	
Subj. volitive, 3d per. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	0	3	0	0	14	14	
<i>ne</i> and volitive 2d per. ....	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	4	3	2	4	2	4	9	1	3	0	25	23	48	
Deliberative. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Concessive. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	10	3	4	5	9	1	2	0	21	24	45	
Optative. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	6	
Obligation. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	1	0	2	13	15	
Potential. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	5	5	
For imper. in ind. disc. ....	0	2	1	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	20	6	5	11	
For inter. in ind. disc. ....	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
<b>SUBSTANTIVE CL.:</b>																						
<i>quod</i> . ....	23	13	5	8	10	5	3	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	59	16	1	76	
Volitive. ....	19	23	13	9	18	6	3	12	4	7	2	3	4	7	10	6	6	82	34	36	152	
<i>quin</i> , etc. ....	5	5	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	18	6	2	26	
Fear. ....	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	2	12	
Optative. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	3	2	
Result. ....	9	7	5	3	5	4	3	4	3	19	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	34	1	64	
Indirect question. ....	14	26	14	10	17	32	11	7	11	7	2	14	12	7	7	9	15	81	70	64	215	



TABLE I—Continued

	Caesar I. 1-29	I. 30-54	II	III	IV	Clitro Ca. I	Cal. II	Cal. III	Cal. IV	Pomp.	Arch.	Vergil Am. I	Am. II	Am. III	Am. IV	Am. V	Am. VI	Total Caesar	Total Clitro	Total Vergil	Total Grand	
RELATIVE CL.:																						
Indicative.....	88	30	76	82	126	51	66	58	59	120	66	62	61	44	38	93	103	402	420	401	1223	
Imperative.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Purpose.....	6	8	6	2	9	1	0	2	1	2	0	6	2	5	11	3	3	31	6	30	67	
Wish.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
Descriptive.....	9	7	10	5	8	15	17	14	10	39	8	1	4	1	1	3	0	39	103	10	152	
Result.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	2	17	
Cause.....	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	4	2	9	4	0	3	0	1	1	1	3	24	5	32	
Concession.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	6	
Condition!.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
ADVERBIAL CL.:																						
Misc. indicative.....	17	12	21	17	19	13	4	6	7	7	4	16	16	9	4	15	21	86	41	81	208	
Purpose.....	15	13	13	7	9	7	2	5	6	8	3	12	3	3	3	6	6	57	31	30	118	
Result.....	10	13	11	10	9	6	6	11	2	31	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	65	0	118	
Time—cum.....	21	19	36	35	26	17	9	21	3	30	12	15	9	14	10	9	11	137	92	68	297	
antequam, etc.....	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	11	1	8	20	
dum, etc.....	4	2	0	1	7	4	0	2	2	0	1	8	7	1	6	8	7	14	11	37	62	
postquam, etc.....	9	3	9	8	8	2	1	0	0	2	1	12	12	24	14	9	13	37	6	84	127	
Proviso.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	8	
Cause—cum.....	7	4	9	14	13	2	2	1	1	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	34	0	81	
quod, etc.....	26	26	17	19	20	5	21	16	15	17	13	1	1	0	7	4	3	108	87	16	211	
Concession—cum.....	3	1	1	2	5	3	2	4	2	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	28	1	41	
quamquam, etc.....	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	12	4	17	
etsi, etc.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	
Conditions—simp.....	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	14	
Simple gen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	0	26	24	50	
M. vivid fut.....	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	6	
L. vivid fut.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	0	6	31	
Contr. fact.....	2	1	0	0	0	8	6	4	1	4	7	1	9	0	5	4	6	3	4	2	58	
Mixed and irreg.....	2	2	7	2	6	9	18	1	14	6	7	11	13	6	13	17	17	19	55	77	151	
Reg. in ind. disc.....	7	21	2	0	6	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	36	11	5	52	

TABLE I—Continued

	Caesar 1: 1-29	1: 30-54	ii	iii	iv	Cicero Cal. 1	Cal. ii	Cal. iii	Cal. iv	Pomp.	Arch.	Vergil Aen. 1	Aen. ii	Aen. iii	Aen. iv	Aen. v	Aen. vi	Total Caesar	Total Cicero	Total Vergil	Grand Total	
<b>ADVERBIAL CL.—Cont.:</b>																						
Mixed in ind. disc.	7	7	6	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	1	2	34	
Comparison	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	2	0	1	1	1	16	18	
Subord. in ind. disc.	35	91	29	11	25	4	2	16	2	17	3	1	4	0	3	0	0	191	44	8	243	
Attraction	3	4	6	4	4	2	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	21	11	3	35	
<b>INFINITIVE:</b>																						
Subject	10	18	8	5	15	11	5	9	5	25	13	16	16	12	11	11	22	56	68	88	212	
Apposition	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	4	1	5	7	5	25	37	
Pred. noun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Complementary	69	46	58	67	63	50	59	29	40	86	34	44	41	19	37	26	48	303	298	215	816 <sup>v</sup>	
Object	20	16	13	12	31	12	10	14	10	4	9	17	13	25	16	27	10	92	59	108	259	
Ind. disc.	100	106	116	67	86	62	70	59	56	133	61	21	30	34	49	10	21	568	441	165	1174 <sup>v</sup>	
With adjectives	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	5	10	
Exclamation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	
Historical	3	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2	2	4	7	14	0	25	39	
Purpose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	12	12	
<b>PARTICIPLE:</b>																						
Present	6	11	12	7	9	11	13	5	9	11	8	103	89	59	89	124	127	45	57	591	603 <sup>v</sup>	
Perfect	109	99	188	172	229	47	47	49	54	102	31	168	248	202	174	254	214	707	330	1260	2387 <sup>v</sup>	
Future	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	4	7	3	5	0	0	30	30	
Act. periphrastic	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	10	1	15	
Gerundive	14	8	13	21	24	15	13	12	21	30	11	2	3	9	5	1	6	80	102	26	208	
Pass. periphrastic	4	15	11	9	11	10	8	9	13	38	10	0	6	5	0	2	4	50	88	17	155	
<b>GERUND.</b>	6	9	12	9	16	5	3	3	2	24	12	2	5	2	7	3	8	52	49	27	128	
<b>SUPINE:</b>																						
in -um	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	2	8	
in -u	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	4	2	0	0	3	2	11	16	

## EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES EMPLOYED; FURTHER NOTES ON USAGE

**Genitive.** Subjective is included with possessive. Appositional is included with Material; if listed separately it would probably fall in the class of rare constructions recommended for omission. Descriptive includes Measure. Predicate genitives fall under other categories. Genitives with verbs are grouped as follows: those with verbs of remembering and forgetting; with *admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio*; with verbs of accusing, convicting, condemning, and acquitting; with *miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet*; with *interest* and *refert*; with verbs of plenty and want; with *potior*.

**Dative.** Reference includes Ethical and Separation. Ethical if listed separately would fall into the category of rare constructions. Double dative is listed under Purpose. With Direction are listed other poetical constructions, as with verbs of contention.

**Accusative.** Almost the only adverbial accusatives in Caesar are *multum* and *nihil*, so that it might be well to postpone the construction to the third year. Two accusatives here include three groups: those with verbs of making, choosing, calling, regarding, showing; those with verbs of asking, demanding, teaching, and concealing; those with compound verbs. Limit without a preposition occurs only eleven times in Caesar. The figures for accusative with preposition do not include the numerous accusatives of limit.

**Ablative.** Separation and Place Whence are grouped together. Material is listed with Source. Way by Which is included under Means; Ablatives with *opus est, fretus*, and *nitor* are counted with Means, but their occurrences are rare in high-school prose: *opus est*, Caesar 1, Cicero 0; *fretus*, Caesar 1, Cicero 3; *nitor*, Caesar 2, Cicero 0. Means does not include ablatives with *utor, fruor*, etc. Attendant Circumstances is put with Manner; Accordance with Respect. Ablative with preposition does not include those listed under the various other heads.

**Tenses.** Figures for indicative sequence are given for comparison. The totals given for indicative sequence and for regular subjunctive sequence in Caesar are those of seven books.

In estimating the number of exceptions to the rule of sequence, it would be possible to swell the totals far beyond those given, especially by counting the instances of *repraesentatio*, as Heynacher has done in his *Sprachgebrauch Caesars im "Bellum Gallicum"*; it is necessary, therefore, to state the principles that have been observed in the work on tenses.

1. The instances of *repraesentatio* (A.-G. 585, b, note; B. 318, though the name is not used) have not been collected unless the *repraesentatio* has preserved a subjunctive exception of the direct form. The same desire for vividness which leads Caesar to use the historical present leads him also to retain in many passages the present or perfect which was used by the speaker, instead of the more sober imperfect or pluperfect which the rule of sequence demands. *Repraesentatio* is no more exceptional than the historical present. Yet when

the same phenomenon occurs in indirect questions, the instances have been counted as exceptions, because the grammars do not recognize the fact that *repraesentatio* may occur in indirect questions.

2. No account has been taken of the varying sequence after historical presents. The primary sequence is the more common, but neither is an exception. Possibly *arceret*, *Aen.* i. 300, should be counted as an exception, because the historical present, *demittit*, has already been followed by a present, *pateant*.

3. The most difficult cases to decide are those in which the main verb is a perfect which we feel as a present perfect. The Romans, having but one form for the present perfect and the historical perfect, did not discriminate sharply between the two meanings which are so distinct to us. It is a recognized fact that the perfect is usually followed by the secondary sequence, even when we translate by "have"; though, of course, it may be followed by the primary; A.-G. 485, a; B. 268, 1. In collecting these examples neither the primary nor the secondary sequence has been considered an exception after such a perfect, but for one striking instance, see *B. G.* iv. 1, 10.

**Tenses in Result Clauses:** Allen and Greenough, 485, c, reads, "In clauses of result, the perfect subjunctive is regularly (the present rarely) used after secondary tenses." Presumably the revisers intended to say only that the perfect subjunctive in result clauses after secondary tenses is more common than any other exception to sequence; though it is difficult to understand why they changed "very often," of the former edition, to "regularly." The truth of their present statement may be tested by the following statistics: In the seven books of the *Gallic War*, we have found but 9 perfects in clauses of result following secondary tenses; while Heynacher, though apparently counting the occurrences of the construction rather than the individual verbs, finds 112 instances of the imperfect following secondary tenses. In the entire body of Cicero's orations, Mrs. Nellie King Cureton, a student in the University of Kansas, found but 61 perfects in clauses of result following secondary tenses, as against 403 imperfects. The details of irregular result sequence in the limited texts are: perfect indicative followed by perfect subjunctive, Caesar 1, Cicero 4; perfect infinitive (indirect discourse) followed by perfect subjunctive, Caesar 2; perfect indicative and present subjunctive, Cicero 5, miscellaneous, Caesar 1, Cicero 1.

**Independent Clauses.** Hortatory, Jussive, etc., are listed as Volitive.

**Deliberative,** following common practice, is used rather freely for subjunctives in questions in independent clauses; many are strictly subjunctives of a different type, but distinctions are difficult to make in the interrogative forms.

**Substantive Clauses.** *Ne* and *quominus* are grouped with *quin*. But *quin* equivalent to *qui non* is also found among relative clauses.

**Relative Clauses.** Here are placed only clauses used adjectively. So-called clauses of Characteristic are designated as Descriptive.

**Adverbial Clauses.** The miscellaneous indicative clauses include those with relative adverbs.

**Purpose:** The conjunctions employed in purpose clauses are as follows,



the numbers signifying times used by Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil respectively: *ut*, 36, 20, 14; *ne*, 14, 11, 10; *quo*, 7, 0, 3; *qua*, 0, 0, 1; *unde*, 0, 0, 2.

Time: The moods and tenses found with *cum* are as follows: indicative present, 3, 7, 24; imperfect, 1, 11, 2; future, 0, 5, 4; perfect, 3, 15, 21; pluperfect, 4, 2, 2; future perfect, 0, 0, 3; subjunctive present, 0, 1, 0; imperfect, 73, 25, 12; perfect, 0, 1, 0; pluperfect, 53, 25, 0.

*Antequam* and *priusquam* are listed together. The moods and tenses found with each are as follows: *antequam*, indicative present, 0, 1, 1; future perfect, 0, 0, 1; subjunctive present, 0, 0, 2; *priusquam*, indicative perfect, 1, 0, 2; subjunctive present, 0, 0, 1; imperfect, 7, 0, 0; perfect, 1, 0, 0; pluperfect, 2, 0, 1.

*Dum*, *donec*, *quoad*, and *quam diu* are listed together. The moods and tenses with each are as follows: *dum*, indicative present, 7, 2, 16; imperfect, 0, 1, 5; future, 0, 1, 1; perfect, 0, 0, 2; future perfect, 0, 0, 1; subjunctive present, 0, 0, 1; imperfect, 4, 0, 2; perfect, 1, 0, 0; *donec*, indicative perfect, 0, 0, 6; future, 0, 0, 1; future perfect, 0, 0, 1; no verb expressed, 0, 0, 1; *quoad*, indicative present, 0, 1, 0; future, 0, 1, 0; perfect, 1, 2, 0; subjunctive pluperfect, 1, 1, 0; *quam diu*, indicative future, 0, 1, 0; perfect, 0, 1, 0.

*Postquam*, *ubi*, *ut*, and *simul atque* in their various forms are listed together. The moods and tenses found with each are as follows: *postquam*, indicative present, 0, 0, 5; perfect, 4, 0, 21; *posteaquam*, indicative perfect, 2, 1, 0; *pridiequam*, 0; *postridiequam*, 0; *ubi*, indicative present, 1, 0, 13; perfect, 26, 0, 24; pluperfect, 1, 0, 0; future perfect, 0, 0, 5; *ubi primum*, indicative perfect, 1, 0, 0; *ut*, indicative perfect, 0, 1, 14; pluperfect, 1, 0, 0; *ut primum*, indicative perfect, 0, 1, 1; *simul atque*, indicative perfect, 0, 2, 1; *simul*, indicative perfect, 1, 0, 0; *quotienscumque*, indicative perfect, 0, 1, 0.

Proviso includes occurrences with *dum modo* in Cicero, with *modo* and *si modo* in Vergil.

Cause: The subjunctive tenses found with *cum* follow: present, 2, 25, 0; imperfect, 37, 4, 0; perfect, 1, 5, 0; pluperfect, 7, 0, 0.

*Quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quando* are taken together. The use of moods with each is as follows: *quod*, indicative, 69, 48, 0; subjunctive, 34, 16, 1; *quia*, indicative, 0, 5, 5; subjunctive, 0; *quoniam*, indicative, 0, 18, 3; subjunctive, 5, 0, 0; *quando*, indicative, 0, 0, 5; subjunctive, 0, 0, 2.

Concession. *Tametsi* is listed with *quamquam*; with *quamvis* are *licet*, *ut*, and *ne*; *etsi* and *etiamsi* are together. Moods used with different concessive conjunctions are as follows: *cum*, subjunctive present, 1, 6, 0; imperfect, 7, 11, 1; perfect, 1, 6, 0; pluperfect, 3, 5, 0; *quamquam*, indicative, 0, 8, 3; subjunctive, 0, 0, 1; *tametsi*, indicative, 0, 3, 0; subjunctive, 1, 1, 0; *quamvis*, indicative, 0, 0, 1; *licet*, subjunctive, 0, 0, 3; *ut*, subjunctive, 1, 0, 0; *ne*, 0; *etsi*, indicative, 7, 0, 2; *etiamsi*, indicative, 0, 3, 0; subjunctive, 0, 2, 0. The grammars show considerable variety in grouping concessive or adversative clauses. *Tametsi* may be listed with the *etsi* group without affecting the arrangements of this book.

Conditions: The regular types are not found in Caesar except in indirect discourse. Vergil has the indicative in 8 contrary-to-fact conditions and the

present subjunctive in 5. The figures for mixed and irregular conditions are given merely for comparison; they do not constitute a real category.

The various formal combinations in conditional sentences are as follows: indicative present in protasis followed by indicative present, 0, 16, 12; by future, 0, 7, 8; by perfect, 0, 2, 2; by future perfect, 0, 1, 1; by subjunctive present, 0, 7, 18; by imperfect, 0, 1, 0; by imperative, 1, 9, 21; by clause with verb omitted, 0, 0, 4; indicative imperfect followed by indicative imperfect, 1, 1, 0; indicative future with indicative present following, 0, 4, 0; with future, 0, 5, 1; with subjunctive present, 0, 1, 2; indicative perfect with indicative present, 0, 6, 5; with imperfect, 0, 1, 0; with future, 0, 1, 1; with perfect, 0, 1, 2; with subjunctive present, 0, 4, 2; with imperative, 0, 0, 6; indicative pluperfect with indicative imperfect, 2, 0, 0; indicative future perfect with indicative present, 0, 5, 0; with future, 0, 19, 6; with future perfect, 0, 1, 0; with subjunctive present, 0, 1, 0; with imperative, 0, 1, 0; with no verb expressed, 0, 3, 0; subjunctive present with indicative present, 0, 5, 2; with future, 0, 1, 2; with perfect, 0, 0, 1; with subjunctive present, 2, 5, 5; with perfect, 0, 0, 1; subjunctive imperfect with indicative imperfect, 1, 0, 0; with perfect, 0, 1, 2; with subjunctive imperfect, 8, 14, 7; with pluperfect, 0, 3, 5; with infinitive present, 1, 0, 0; with participle, 1, 0, 0; with no verb expressed, 1, 0, 1; subjunctive pluperfect with indicative present, 0, 0, 1; with imperfect, 0, 0, 2; with perfect, 0, 0, 2; with pluperfect, 0, 0, 2; with subjunctive imperfect, 4, 7, 4; with pluperfect, 0, 6, 3; with no verb expressed, 0, 0, 2; ablative absolute with indicative present, 0, 1, 0; with future, 0, 2, 0; with perfect, 0, 1, 0; with infinitive present, 1, 0, 0; verb omitted with indicative future, 0, 0, 2; with subjunctive present, 0, 0, 1; with imperative, 0, 0, 1. It should be noted in these figures that some apparently regular combinations are in reality mixed forms. Thus a present subjunctive in conclusion may be jussive, etc.

Those in indirect discourse show the following combinations: indicative present with infinitive future, 0, 0, 1; subjunctive present with subjunctive present, 3, 0, 0; with infinitive present, 9, 2, 0; with future, 6, 0, 0; with perfect, 0, 0, 1; subjunctive imperfect with subjunctive imperfect, 8, 0, 0; with infinitive present, 9, 0, 0; with future, 6, 1, 0; with perfect, 1, 1, 0; subjunctive perfect with subjunctive present, 2, 1, 0; with perfect, 1, 0, 0; with infinitive present, 2, 2, 0; with future, 2, 3, 0; subjunctive pluperfect with subjunctive imperfect, 4, 0, 0; with infinitive present, 2, 1, 0; with future, 11, 1, 2; with perfect, 1, 0, 0; with no verb expressed, 0, 0, 3; ablative absolute with infinitive present, 2, 0, 0; with future, 1, 0, 0.

The use of conjunctions in conditional sentences is as follows, the same conjunctions often being employed with more than one verb: *si*, 82, 117, 87; *nisi*, 10, 20, 2; *ni*, 0, 0, 10; *sin*, 1, 6, 3; *sive*, *seu*, 0, 2, 6; no conjunction, 0, 0, 1.

Comparison: The one instance in Caesar is with *velut si*; in Cicero with *quasi*; Vergil has *veluti* 5 times (4 with the indicative, 1 with verb omitted), *quam si* and subjunctive, 3, *ceu* and indicative, 4, subjunctive, 2, no verb, 2.

Indirect Discourse and Attraction, placed here for convenience

include other subordinate clauses as well as adverbial. An example of Repeated Action is appended to Attraction.

**Infinitive.** The category infinitive as object is used to designate cases of infinitive with subject accusative used as object of verbs like *volo*, *patior*, *iubeo*; it does not include indirect discourse. Where no subject accusative is introduced the infinitive is listed as complementary.

The infinitive is used as subject of the following expressions: *est*, 19, 37, 4; *habetur*, 1, 0, 0; *interest*, 1, 0, 0; *licet*, 9, 3, 13; *necesse est*, 2, 3, 4; *oportet*, 14, 15, 0; *opus est*, 1, 1, 0; *placet*, 2, 5, 1; *praestat*, 6, 0, 5; *videtur commodissimum*, 1, 0, 0; *constat*, 0, 1, 0; *convenit*, 0, 2, 0; *libet*, 0, 1, 0; *certum est*, 0, 0, 1; *contingit*, 0, 0, 2; *datur*, 0, 0, 9; *decel*, 0, 0, 1; *jas est*, 0, 0, 14; *iuvat*, 0, 0, 14; *mos est*, 0, 0, 2; *nefas est*, 0, 0, 2; *paenitet*, 0, 0, 1; *piget*, 0, 0, 1; *pudet*, 0, 0, 1; *sat* or *satis est*, 0, 0, 5; *stat*, 0, 0, 3; *succurrit*, 0, 0, 1; *taedet*, 0, 0, 1; *tempus est*, 0, 0, 2; *videtur*, 0, 0, 1.

It is used in apposition with the following expressions: *consuetudo*, 2, 0, 0; *jacinus*, 2, 0, 0; form of *is*, 3, 0, 0; *labor* or *labores*, 0, 2, 1; *hic*, 0, 2, 2; *ille*, 0, 1, 0; *amor*, 0, 0, 4; *amor et cupido*, 0, 0, 2; *animus*, 0, 0, 9; *cupido*, 0, 0, 1; *cura*, 0, 0, 3; *potestas*, 0, 0, 2; *spes*, 0, 0, 1.

It is used as a Predicate Noun with: *invidia est*, 0, 0, 1; *salus (est)*, 0, 0, 1.

The complementary infinitive is found with: *audeo*, 13, 8, 13; *coepi*, 46, 6, 3; *conor*, 18, 9, 5; *consuesco*, 23, 0, 0; *constituo*, 9, 0, 4; *cupio*, 2, 1, 6; *debeo*, 8, 0, 0; *decerno*, 1, 0, 1; *desisto*, 1, 2, 0; *dubito*, 1, 11, 1; *gravor*, 1, 0, 0; *incipio*, 1, 1, 4; *instituo*, 7, 1, 0; *intermitto*, 1, 0, 0; *malo*, 2, 9, 1; *maturo*, 2, 0, 0; *neglego*, 1, 0, 0; *nolo*, 3, 1, 0; *persevero*, 1, 0, 0; *polliceor*, 2, 0, 0; *praeopto*, 1, 0, 0; *propero*, 1, 0, 3; *possum*, 140, 154, 53; *statuo*, 1, 0, 0; *volo*, 17, 34, 14; *animum induco*, 0, 1, 0; *debeo*, 0, 30, 0; *desino*, 0, 8, 2; *disco*, 0, 7, 3; *soleo*, 0, 9, 6; *studeo*, 0, 6, 0; *abnego*, 0, 0, 2; *absisto*, 0, 0, 1; *adgredior*, 0, 0, 2; *ardeo*, 0, 0, 8; *certo*, 0, 0, 5; *contendo*, 0, 0, 1; *curo*, 0, 0, 3; *exposco*, 0, 0, 1; *fido*, 0, 0, 1; *gaudeo*, 0, 0, 1; *horreo*, 0, 0, 1; *insequor*, 0, 0, 2; *insto*, 0, 0, 5; *iuro*, 0, 0, 1; *laetor*, 0, 0, 1; *meditor*, 0, 0, 2; *memini*, 0, 0, 5; *nego*, 0, 0, 1; *nequeo*, 0, 0, 3; *opto*, 0, 0, 3; *ordior*, 0, 0, 2; *oro*, 0, 0, 1; *parco*, 0, 0, 1; *paro*, 0, 0, 12; *pergo*, 0, 0, 1; *potis est*, 0, 0, 1; *quaero*, 0, 0, 2; *queo*, 0, 0, 1; *recuso*, 0, 0, 4; *scio*, 0, 0, 2; *spero*, 0, 0, 2; *suesco*, 0, 0, 4; *sufficio*, 0, 0, 2; *tempto*, 0, 0, 2; *tendo*, 0, 0, 2; *timèo*, 0, 0, 2; *valeo*, 0, 0, 5; *vereor*, 0, 0, 1.

The infinitive is used as the object of: *adsuefacio*, 1, 0, 0; *cogo*, 5, 5, 7; *desidero*, 1, 0, 0; *iubeo*, 57, 13, 42; *nolo*, 4, 0, 0; *patior*, 8, 9, 4; *prohibeo*, 4, 0, 4; *veto*, 1, 0, 2; *volo*, 11, 18, 7; *cupio*, 0, 5, 0; *imperor*, 0, 3, 0; *iubeor*, 0, 1, 0; *malo*, 0, 4, 0; *sino*, 0, 1, 2; *adigo*, 0, 0, 1; *ago*, 0, 0, 2; *concedo*, 0, 0, 1; *do*, 0, 0, 8; *doceo*, 0, 0, 2; *facio*, 0, 0, 2; *hortor*, 0, 0, 7; *impello*, 0, 0, 4; *impero* and passive, 0, 0, 1; *opto*, 0, 0, 2; *persuadeo*, 0, 0, 2; *posco*, 0, 0, 1; *probo*, 0, 0, 2; *stimulo*, 0, 0, 1; *suadeo*, 0, 0, 2; *subigo*, 0, 0, 2.

The infinitive is used in Indirect Discourse with *admiror*, 1, 0, 0; *ago*, 6, 0, 0; *animadverto*, 13, 0, 0; *arbitror*, 26, 17, 0; *audio*, 3, 5, 4; *cogito*, 1, 0, 0; *cognosco*, 10, 1, 0; *commemoro*, 2, 3, 0; *comperio*, 5, 5, 0; *conclamo*, 2, 0, 2;



*confido*, 4, 5, 0; *confirmo*, 4, 6, 0; *coniuro*, 2, 0, 0; *conspicio*, 6, 2, 0; *constat*, 4, 0, 0; *constituo*, 1, 0, 0; *credo*, 2, 2, 9; *demonstro*, 6, 0, 0; *denuntio*, 1, 0, 0; *dico*, 58, 60, 1; *dicor*, 2, 14, 1; *doceo*, 4, 0, 0; *doleo*, 1, 0, 0; *duco*, 2, 2, 0; *existimo*, 34, 11, 0; *existimor*, 2, 0, 0; *gaudeo*, 1, 1, 0; *intellego*, 26, 16, 0; *invenio*, 6, 0, 1; *iubeo*, 1, 0, 0; *iudico*, 5, 5, 0; *loquor*, 27, 0, 1; *memini*, 1, 3, 1; *nuntio*, 13, 0, 0; *ostendo*, 3, 0, 0; *persuadeo*, 3, 0, 0; *polliceor*, 9, 2, 1; *praedico*, -are, 30, 2, 0; *probo*, 2, 0, 0; *propono*, 8, 2, 0; *puto*, 15, 43, 5; *queror*, 3, 1, 0; *renuntio*, 3, 0, 0; *reperio*, 16, 0, 0; *respondeo*, 32, 1, 0; *sentio*, 2, 19, 5; *scio*, 7, 13, 0; *significo*, 3, 0, 0; *simulo*, 1, 1, 0; *spero*, 1, 7, 8; *statuo*, 6, 2, 0; *suspicio*, 5, 0, 0; *video*, 27, 49, 20; *videor*, 6, 63, 35; *certiorem facio*, 11, 0, 0; *civitatem obstringo*, 3, 0, 0; *cum his mandatis*, 3, 0, 0; *est verbum*, 15, 0, 0; *exitus est orationis*, 5, 0, 0; *in spem venio*, 1, 0, 0; *legatos mitto*, 4, 0, 0; *legati gratulatum veniunt*, 1, 0, 0; *memoria teneo*, 3, 1, 0; *molestae fero*, 2, 0, 0; *nuntius mitto*, 1, 0, 0; *oratio est*, 3, 0, 0; *satis habeo*, 1, 0, 0; *verba facio*, 6, 0, 0; *commemoro*, 2, 0, 0; *habere explorata dico*, 12, 0, 0; *incuso*, 19, 0, 0; *obsecro*, 5, 0, 0; *oro*, 2, 0, 0; *peto*, 1, 0, 0; *postulo*, 2, 0, 0; *se ad pedes proiciunt*, 2, 0, 0; *accipio*, 0, 5, 0; *admoneo*, 0, 2, 1; *agnosco*, 0, 1, 1; *aio*, 0, 2, 2; *censeo*, 0, 1, 0; *concedo*, 0, 1, 0; *confiteor*, 0, 5, 0; *contendo*, 0, 2, 0; *criminator*, 0, 1, 0; *decerno*, 0, 2, 0; *declaro*, 0, 1, 0; *defero*, 0, 6, 2; *despero*, 0, 1, 0; *dictito*, 0, 1, 0; *fateor*, 0, 8, 1; *ignoro*, 0, 3, 0; *indico*, 0, 2, 0; *infiteor*, 0, 1, 0; *laetor*, 0, 1, 0; *lugeo*, 0, 1, 0; *miror*, 0, 1, 0; *nego*, 0, 3, 2; *nescio*, 0, 3, 0; *obliviscor*, 0, 3, 0; *obtineo*, 0, 1, 0; *opinor*, 0, 1, 0; *praecipio*, 0, 5, 0; *praescribo*, 0, 1, 0; *profiteor*, 0, 2, 0; *provideo*, 0, 1, 0; *putor*, 0, 1, 0; *recordor*, 0, 1, 0; *scribo*, 0, 2, 0; *suadeo*, 0, 2, 0; *testor*, 0, 1, 3; *opinio est*, 0, 1, 0; *responsum fero*, 0, 1, 0; *cano*, 0, 0, 10; *cerno*, 0, 0, 5; *edico*, 0, 0, 1; *fallo*, 0, 0, 1; *fero*, 0, 0, 3; *feror*, 0, 0, 2; *iuro*, 0, 0, 1; *mentior*, 0, 0, 1; *persentio*, 0, 0, 2; *promitto*, 0, 0, 5; *reor*, 0, 0, 3; *repeto*, 0, 0, 2; *respicio*, 0, 0, 1; *volo*, 0, 0, 1; *jama auris occupat*, *prospicio*, 0, 0, 2; *jama est*, 0, 0, 7; *jama fert*, 0, 0, 1; *jama volat*, 0, 0, 4; *fides manifesta*, 0, 0, 1; *nuntius venit*, 0, 0, 1; *signum effodio*, 0, 0, 1; *vox (est)*, 0, 0, 1.

Infinitives with adjectives: *paratus*, 5, 0, 1; *certus*, 0, 0, 1; *dignus*, 0, 0, 1; *praestantior*, 0, 0, 2.

The infinitive expresses Purpose with: *do*, 0, 0, 9; *instituo*, 0, 0, 1; *vaco*, 0, 0, 1; *venio*, 0, 0, 1.

**Participle.** The present participle occurs in the following cases; nominative, 9, 9, 270; genitive, 3, 3, 23; dative, 5, 5, 28; accusative, 17, 30, 223; ablative, 0, 3, 20; ablative absolute, additional, 11, 7, 27; vocative, 0.

The perfect participle occurs in the following cases: nominative, 213, 119, 515; genitive, 4, 4, 29; dative, 6, 4, 29; accusative, 83, 105, 326; ablative, 12, 22, 57; ablative absolute, additional, 384, 58, 126; vocative, 0, 10, 25; deponent nominative, 88, 7, 119; genitive, 0, 0, 1; dative, 0, 0, 3; accusative, 6, 1, 8; ablative, 1, 0, 1; vocative, 0, 0, 6; middle nominative, 0, 0, 15.

The future participle occurs in the following cases, not including those in active periphrastic combination: nominative, 0, 0, 14; genitive, 0, 0, 2; dative, 0, 0, 4; accusative, 0, 0, 9; ablative, 0, 0, 1.



The active periphrastic occurs in the following moods: indicative, 1, 5, 1; subjunctive, 3, 5, 0.

The gerundive occurs in the following cases, not including periphrastic use: nominative, 1, 8, 7; genitive, 17, 10, 0; with *causa*, additional, 12, 7, 0; dative, 2, 0, 1; accusative, 1, 13, 16; with *curo*, additional, 3, 0, 0; with *ad*, additional, 33, 42, 0; ablative, 11, 22, 1; vocative, 0, 0, 1.

The passive periphrastic occurs in the following moods: indicative, 14, 39, 12; subjunctive, 2, 10, 0; infinitive, 34, 39, 5.

**Gerund.** The following cases of the gerund are found: genitive, 29, 22, 11; with *causa*, additional, 12, 0, 0; dative, 0; accusative, 0; except with *ad*, 7, 12, 0; ablative, 4, 15, 16.

## THE USE OF STATISTICAL EVIDENCE IN CURRICULUM-MAKING

### THE BEARING OF STATISTICS ON THE *SELECTION* OF MATERIAL

Other things being equal, when we select constructions to teach we should choose those of frequent occurrence, because acquaintance with these will make a maximum contribution toward successful reading. We should omit, or give only slight and incidental attention to, constructions of infrequent occurrence. It will be a further aid to intelligent selection if we exhibit the constructions arranged in the order of their total frequency in high-school Latin. Accordingly this is done in Table II. The column "Occurrences" gives the total number of occurrences for each construction separately, arranging them in the order of numerical size. In the column "Total Occurrences" there is a cumulative adding together of the successive numbers from the preceding column, so that one can see at a glance the total number of occurrences of the highest ten, the highest twenty, or any specific number of constructions. The column "Percentage of Constructions" shows what percentage any specific number of constructions is of the total number examined, and the column "Percentage of Occurrences" shows the percentage which the occurrences of the highest ten, highest twenty, etc., are of the total number of occurrences of all the constructions. Thus we see at once that the highest 10 per cent of the constructions account for 70 per cent of all the occurrences, the highest 20 per cent for 85 per cent of all the occurrences, etc.

The same facts are illustrated in Diagrams IA and IB. The two diagrams are identical except that IB uses a left-to-right scale  $6\frac{2}{3}$  times as large as IA, and consequently has the fifteen highest frequencies cut off at the right edge of the diagram.

Examination of the table and the diagrams makes it clear that the variations in frequency of different syntactical constructions are not moderate but extremely large. The complementary infinitive is a hundred times as frequent as the supine in *-um*, relative clauses with the indicative two hundred times as frequent as relative clauses of concession, the infinitive in indirect discourse a hundred times as frequent as

TABLE II  
RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction	Occurrences	Total Occurrences	Percentage of Constructions	Percentage of Occurrences
1. Nominative . . . . .	6,088	6,088	0.7	12.3
2. Accusative, direct object . . . . .	5,900	11,988	1.4	24.2
3. Independent clause, indicative . . . . .	4,976	16,964	2.1	34.3
4. Tenses, subjective regular sequence . . . . .	2,825	19,789	2.8	40.0
5. Participle, perfect . . . . .	2,387	22,176	3.5	44.9
6. Genitive, possessive . . . . .	2,294	24,470	4.3	49.5
7. Tenses, indicative regular sequence . . . . .	2,153	26,623	5.0	53.5
8. Ablative, means . . . . .	1,478	28,101	5.7	56.9
9. Ablative, place . . . . .	1,258	29,359	6.4	59.4
10. Accusative, limit . . . . .	1,223	30,582	7.1	61.9
11. Relative clause, indicative . . . . .	1,223	31,805	7.8	64.4
12. Infinitive, indirect discourse . . . . .	1,174	32,979	8.5	66.8
13. Ablative, separation . . . . .	1,161	34,140	9.2	69.1
14. Accusative, subject of infinitive . . . . .	1,147	35,287	9.9	71.4
15. Accusative with prepositions . . . . .	982	36,260	10.6	73.4
16. Infinitive, complementary . . . . .	816	37,085	11.3	75.1
17. Ablative absolute . . . . .	729	37,814	12.0	76.6
18. Participle, present . . . . .	693	38,507	12.8	78.0
19. Tenses, indicative irregular sequence . . . . .	598	39,105	13.5	79.2
20. Dative, indirect object . . . . .	436	39,541	14.2	80.1
21. Ablative, manner . . . . .	432	39,973	14.9	80.9
22. Vocative . . . . .	369	40,342	15.6	81.7
23. Genitive, objective . . . . .	349	40,691	16.3	82.4
24. Imperative . . . . .	347	41,038	17.0	83.1
25. Dative with compounds . . . . .	333	41,371	17.7	83.8
26. Adverbial clause, time, <i>cum</i> . . . . .	297	41,668	18.4	84.4
27. Ablative, respect . . . . .	292	41,960	19.1	85.0
28. Ablative, accompaniment . . . . .	281	42,241	19.9	85.6
29. Dative, reference . . . . .	279	42,520	20.6	86.1
30. Genitive, partitive . . . . .	269	42,789	21.3	86.6
31. Infinitive as object . . . . .	259	43,048	22.0	87.1
32. Adverbial clause, subordinate in ind. disc . . . . .	243	43,291	22.7	87.6
33. Ablative, cause . . . . .	238	43,529	23.4	88.1
34. Ablative, time . . . . .	229	43,758	24.1	88.6
35. Ablative, agent . . . . .	218	43,976	24.8	89.0
36. Substantive clause, indirect question . . . . .	215	44,191	25.5	89.5
37. Infinitive as subject . . . . .	212	44,403	26.2	89.9
38. Adverbial clause, cause, <i>quod</i> , etc. . . . .	211	44,614	26.9	90.3
39. Adverbial clauses, miscellaneous ind. dicative . . . . .	208	44,822	27.7	90.8
40. Gerundive . . . . .	208	45,030	28.4	91.2
41. Genitive, material . . . . .	191	45,221	29.1	91.6
42. Accusative, adverbial . . . . .	187	45,408	29.8	91.9
43. Dative with special verbs . . . . .	159	45,567	30.5	92.2
44. Ablative with prepositions . . . . .	155	45,722	31.2	92.5
45. Passive periphrastic . . . . .	155	45,877	31.9	92.8
46. Substantive clause, volitive . . . . .	152	46,029	32.6	93.1
47. Relative clause, descriptive . . . . .	152	46,181	33.3	93.4
48. Conditions, mixed and irregular . . . . .	151	46,332	34.0	93.7
49. Gerund . . . . .	128	46,460	34.7	94.0

TABLE II—Continued

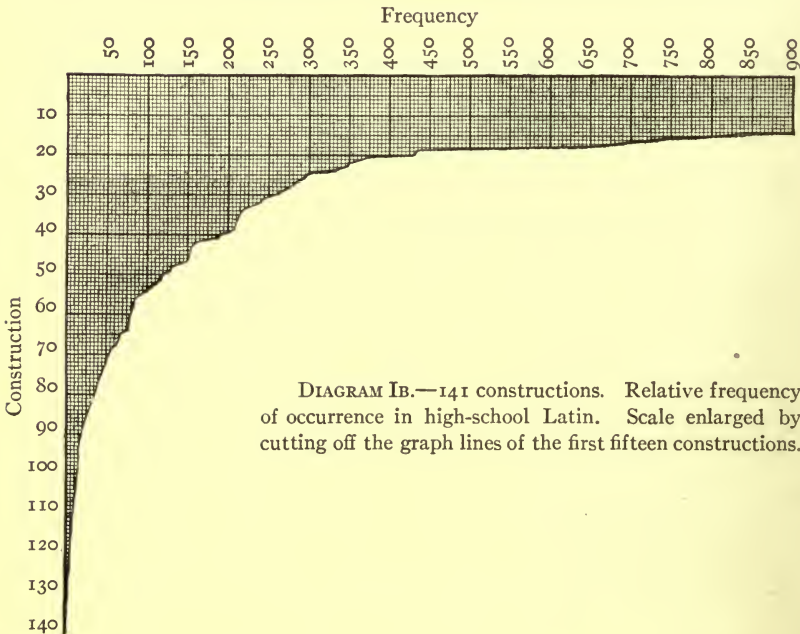
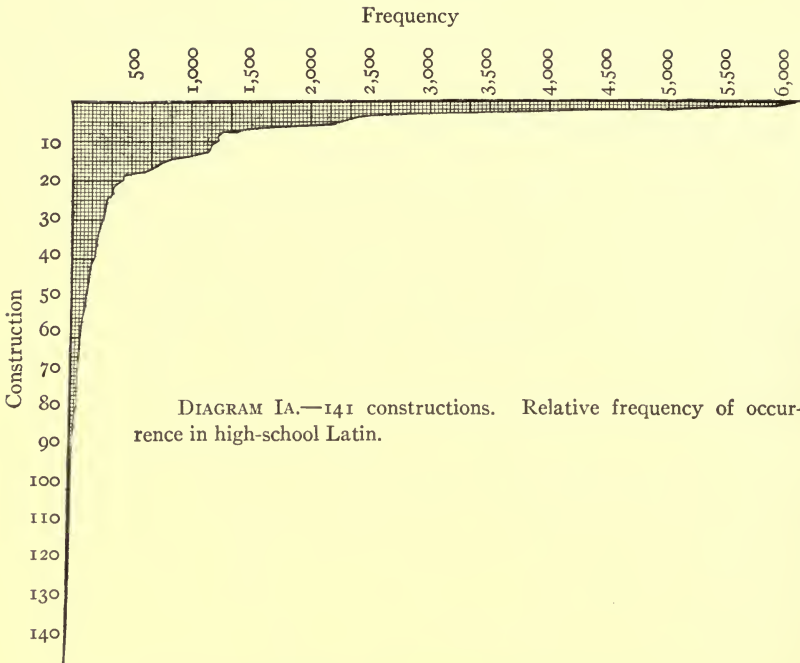
Construction	Occurrences	Total Occurrences	Percentage of Constructions	Percentage of Occurrences
50. Adverbial clause, time, <i>postquam</i> , etc.	127	46,587	35.5	94.3
51. Adverbial clause, purpose . . . . .	118	46,705	36.2	94.5
52. Adverbial clause, result . . . . .	118	46,823	36.9	94.7
53. Dative with adjectives . . . . .	115	46,938	37.6	94.9
54. Dative, possessor . . . . .	105	47,043	38.3	95.1
55. Dative, agent . . . . .	100	47,143	39.0	95.3
56. Ablative, descriptive . . . . .	94	47,237	39.7	95.5
57. Accusative, extent, duration . . . . .	86	47,323	40.4	95.7
58. Ablative, source . . . . .	84	47,407	41.1	95.9
59. Ablative, <i>utor</i> , etc. . . . .	84	47,491	41.8	96.1
60. Adverbial clause, cause, <i>cum</i> . . . . .	81	47,572	42.5	96.3
61. Dative, purpose . . . . .	79	47,651	43.2	96.5
62. Genitive with adjectives . . . . .	77	47,728	43.9	96.6
63. Genitive, descriptive . . . . .	77	47,805	44.6	96.8
64. Ablative, difference . . . . .	76	47,881	45.3	96.9
65. Substantive clause, <i>quod</i> . . . . .	76	47,957	46.1	97.1
66. Relative clause, purpose . . . . .	67	48,024	46.8	97.2
67. Dative, direction, etc. . . . .	66	48,090	47.5	97.4
68. Substantive clause, result . . . . .	64	48,154	48.2	97.5
69. Adverbial clause, time, <i>dum</i> . . . . .	62	48,216	48.9	97.6
70. Conditions contrary to fact . . . . .	55	48,271	49.6	97.7
71. Conditions, regular in ind. disc. . . . .	55	48,326	50.3	97.8
72. Accusative, respect . . . . .	50	48,376	51.0	97.9
73. Conditions, simple . . . . .	50	48,426	51.8	98.0
74. Independent clause, subjunctive, volitive, 3d per. . . . .	48	48,474	52.5	98.1
75. Independent clause, subjunctive, de- liberative . . . . .	45	48,519	53.2	98.2
76. Two accusatives, making, etc. . . . .	43	48,562	53.9	98.3
77. Adverbial clause, concession, <i>cum</i> . . . . .	41	48,603	54.6	98.4
78. Infinitive, historical . . . . .	39	48,642	55.3	98.5
79. Locative case . . . . .	38	48,680	56.0	98.6
80. Infinitive in apposition . . . . .	37	48,717	56.7	98.6
81. Adverbial clause, subjunctive in at- traction . . . . .	35	48,752	57.4	98.7
82. Subordinate clauses in ind. disc. . . . .	34	48,786	58.1	98.8
83. Relative clause, cause . . . . .	32	48,818	58.8	98.9
84. Conditions, more vivid future . . . . .	31	48,849	59.6	98.9
85. Participle, future . . . . .	30	48,879	60.3	99.0
86. Substantive clause, <i>quin</i> , etc. . . . .	26	48,905	61.0	99.0
87. Independent clause, subjunctive, volitive, 1st per. . . . .	25	48,930	61.7	99.1
88. Ablative in comparison . . . . .	22	48,952	62.4	99.1
89. Independent clause subj. for imper. in ind. disc. . . . .	20	48,972	63.1	99.2
90. Adverbial clause, time, <i>antequam</i> , etc.	20	48,992	63.8	99.2
91. Adverbial clause, comparison . . . . .	18	49,010	64.5	99.2
92. Relative clause, result . . . . .	17	49,027	65.2	99.3
93. Adverbial clause, concession, <i>quam-</i> <i>quam</i> , etc. . . . .	17	49,044	65.9	99.3
94. Supine in <i>-u</i> . . . . .	16	49,060	66.6	99.3
95. Accusative, exclamation . . . . .	15	49,075	67.4	99.4



TABLE II—Continued

Construction	Occurrences	Total Occurrences	Percentage of Construction	Percentage of Occurrences
96. Independent clause, <i>ne</i> and imperative.....	15	49,090	68.1	99.4
97. Independent clause, subjective, optative.....	15	49,105	68.8	99.4
98. Active periphrastic.....	15	49,120	69.5	99.5
99. Genitive, remembering, etc.....	14	49,134	70.2	99.5
100. Genitive, <i>miseret</i> , etc.....	14	49,148	70.9	99.5
101. Independent clause, subjunctive, volitive, 2d per.....	14	49,162	71.6	99.5
102. Adverbial clause, concession, <i>etsi</i> , etc.....	14	49,176	72.3	99.6
103. Tenses, sequence in result clauses.....	12	49,188	73.0	99.6
104. Substantive clause, fear.....	12	49,200	73.7	99.6
105. Infinitive, purpose.....	12	49,212	74.4	99.6
106. Independent clause, subjunctive, potential.....	11	49,223	75.2	99.7
107. Infinitive with adjectives.....	10	49,233	75.9	99.7
108. Independent clause, subj. for interr. in ind. disc.....	8	49,241	76.6	99.7
109. Adverbial clause, proviso.....	8	49,249	77.3	99.7
110. Supine in <i>-um</i> .....	8	49,257	78.0	99.7
111. Genitive, value.....	7	49,264	78.7	99.8
112. Accusative, cognate.....	7	49,271	79.4	99.8
113. Ablative, price.....	6	49,277	80.1	99.8
114. Independent clause, subjunctive, concessive.....	6	49,283	80.8	99.8
115. Relative clause, concession.....	6	49,289	81.5	99.8
116. Conditions, simple general.....	6	49,295	82.2	99.8
117. Conditions, less vivid future.....	6	49,301	83.0	99.8
118. Independent clause, subjunctive, obligation.....	5	49,306	83.7	99.8
119. Substantive clause, optative.....	5	49,311	84.4	99.9
120. Adverbial clause, concession, <i>quam vis</i> , etc.....	5	49,316	85.1	99.9
121. Two accusatives, asking, etc.....	4	49,320	85.8	99.9
122. Ablative, penalty.....	4	49,324	86.5	99.9
123. Tenses, irregular subj. sequence with <i>qui</i> .....	4	49,328	87.2	99.9
124. Tenses, sequence in purpose clauses.....	4	49,332	87.9	99.9
125. Genitive, accusing, etc.....	3	49,335	88.6	99.9
126. Genitive, <i>interest</i> , etc.....	3	49,338	89.3	99.9
127. Two accusatives with compounds.....	3	49,341	90.0	99.9
128. Infinitive, exclamation.....	3	49,344	90.8	99.9
129. Genitive, verbs of plenty, etc.....	2	49,346	91.5	99.9
130. Genitive, <i>potior</i> .....	2	49,348	92.2	99.9
131. Tenses, parenthetical purpose.....	2	49,350	92.9	99.9
132. Tenses in <i>cum</i> clauses.....	2	49,352	93.6	99.9
133. Tenses in conditions contrary to fact.....	2	49,354	94.3	99.9
134. Relative clause, condition.....	2	49,356	95.0	99.9
135. Infinitive as predicate noun.....	2	49,358	95.7	99.9
136. Independent clause, imperative, <i>noli</i> .....	1	49,359	96.4	99.9
137. Relative clause, imperative.....	1	49,360	97.1	99.9
138. Relative clause, wish.....	1	49,361	97.8	100.0
139. Genitive, <i>admoneo</i> , etc.....	0	49,361	98.6	100.0
140. Independent clause, imperative, <i>cave</i> .....	0	49,361	99.3	100.0
141. Independent clause, <i>ne</i> and vol. subj., 2d per.....	0	49,361	100.0	100.0





the subjunctive after verbs of fearing, the indicative in independent clauses between four and five hundred times as frequent as the potential subjunctive in independent clauses, and the ablative of means two hundred times as frequent as the ablative of price. It is evident that the unconscious assumption that all the constructions listed in a grammar are about equally deserving of study, the assumption on which much of our teaching has actually been based, has no support whatever in the real facts of the situation.

### THE BEARING OF STATISTICS ON THE *AMOUNT* OF MATERIAL

Statistics of frequency of usage should ordinarily be the basis of decision to devote time to one construction in preference to some other construction or, in other words, the basis of selection. Another question is, How far should the study of syntax be carried? How *many* constructions should be included? The statistics of frequency will also assist anyone who attempts a rational answer to this question. Naturally the largest profit attaches to the study of the most frequently used constructions, and as we go down the scale we find the constructions successively becoming less and less profitable as additions to our equipment; we meet with "diminishing returns." This is evident from the figures of Table II, and Diagram II represents the same facts graphically. In the diagram the dots represent separate constructions arranged in the order of Table II, that is, the order of greatest frequency. For any dot the abscissa, or distance from the left edge of the diagram, represents the number of constructions of which this is the last taken. The ordinate, or distance from the lower edge, represents the percentage which the occurrences of these many constructions constitute of the whole number of occurrences of all constructions. Thus as we follow the dots around the curve from the origin, the first dot indicates that the first construction accounts for 12 per cent of all the occurrences, the second that the first two account for 24 per cent, the third that the first three account for 34 per cent; similarly the first five account for 44 per cent, the first ten for 61 per cent, the first twenty for 80 per cent, and so on. Or, in terms of percentages:

10%	of the constructions	account for over	71.0%	of the occurrences
20%	"	"	85.0%	"
30%	"	"	91.0%	"
40%	"	"	95.0%	"
50%	"	"	97.0%	"
60%	"	"	98.0%	"
70%	"	"	99.0%	"
80%	"	"	99.8%	"
90%	"	"	99.9%	"
100%	"	"	100.0%	"

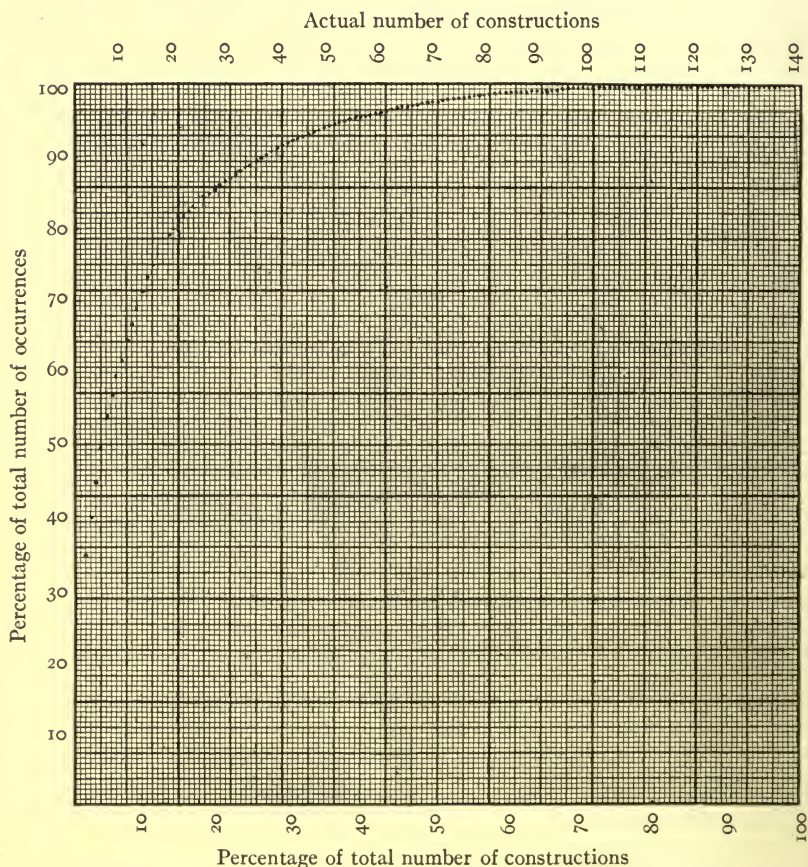


DIAGRAM II.—Percentage of the total number of occurrences belonging to each fractional part of the total number of constructions.



The approach of the curved line to a horizontal, as well as its close proximity to the 100 per cent line, represented by the upper edge of the diagram, indicates the small and diminishing increment of profit to be attached to the adding of the less frequent constructions. If all the constructions were equally frequent the curve would be a diagonal straight line from the lower left to the upper right corner. The marked convexity of the curve is another index to the inequality in frequency of occurrences. At just what point the adding of new constructions shall cease is a question for individual or collective judgment to decide; the statistical exhibit may serve as part of the scientific basis for such a decision.

There is some advantage in the further examination of a specimen selection. Professor Lodge in his *Vocabulary of High School Latin* submits as his selection of words mainly those found to occur as many as five times in the high-school reading. These are 42 per cent of all the words and they account for  $93\frac{5}{10}$  per cent of all the occurrences. Similarly in the subsequent portions of this book we are distinguishing as a specimen selection the constructions used as many as five times by any one author, together with those found ten times in the three authors but less than five times in any one. The total number of all constructions examined is 141, and these are found employed in 49,361 instances. But as sequence of indicative tenses and mixed conditions were given only for purposes of comparison and are not usually taught as grammatical categories, this really reduces to 137 constructions employed 46,425 times. The specimen selection based on five occurrences in one author, or ten in all three, includes 109 of these constructions, and their occurrences number 46,339 out of the 46,425. That is,  $79\frac{5}{10}$  per cent of the constructions are employed in  $99\frac{8}{10}$  per cent of the instances. Considered with reference to the number of occurrences this selection is evidently very large, accounting in fact for almost all of them, or, to be precise, for more than  $99\frac{8}{10}$  per cent. I should be prepared to hear that some Latin departments would advocate the covering of not over 95 or 90 per cent of the ground instead of the  $99\frac{8}{10}$  per cent represented by this very conservative selection. The 109 constructions are enumerated in the next section.

### THE BEARING OF STATISTICS ON THE *ARRANGEMENT* OF MATERIAL

Besides contributing to an intelligent selection of material and determination of the amount of material to be used, the statistics of usage are also a scientific basis for the *arrangement* of the selected material in the curriculum. It is obvious that the constructions used by Caesar are in the main the ones that should be studied in the Caesar year, those used by Cicero the ones that should be studied in the Cicero year, and those used by Vergil the proper ones for the Vergil year. Of course they overlap, and many continue to be used throughout the course. But as a matter of pedagogical principle constructions common in Cicero, but not common in Caesar, should not be studied until Cicero is reached and they are actually needed; constructions common in Vergil, but not common in Caesar or Cicero, should not be studied until Vergil is reached. For the first year of the usual four-year course it may be best to use those constructions of the greatest frequency in Caesar. If we assign to the first year those constructions found 50 times in Caesar, and arrange our specimen selection of 109 constructions in the manner suggested, the distribution in a four-year course would be:

Year	Basis	Number New Constructions
1.....	50 times in Caesar	45
2.....	5 times in Caesar	31
3.....	5 times in Cicero	19
4.....	5 times in Vergil	14
Total.....	.....	109

Table III (p. 35) exhibits these constructions arranged in this manner.

An arrangement by half-years would be more arbitrary. In the upper years perhaps there is not enough new material to make it worth while to divide it by half-years. All the new Cicero constructions might be learned in the first half of the year and reviewed in the second, and all the new Vergil constructions similarly. In the first two years the new material is so copious that a subdivision is probably desirable. In the first year, if we take in the first semester those constructions used 90 times in Caesar and in the second semester those used 50 times, the apportionment will be 26 and 19 respectively. In Caesar a grouping of



TABLE III  
SYNOPSIS OF SYNTAX BY YEARS—CASES

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Nominative.....	✓Nominative ✓ ✓ <i>vocatives</i>			
Vocative.....			✓Vocative ✓	
Genitive.....	✓Possessive ✓ ✓Objective ✓ ✓Partitive ✓ ✓Material ✓	✓Descriptive ✓ ✓With adjectives ✓		Remembering <i>miseret</i> , etc.
Dative.....	✓Indirect object ✓ ✓Special verbs ✓ ✓Compounds ✓ Reference ✓Purpose	✓Agent ✓Possessor ✓ ✓With adjectives ✓		Direction, etc.
Accusative.....	✓Direct object ✓ ✓Limit ✓ ✓Subj. of infinitive ✓ ✓With prepositions ✓	Adverbial ✓Extent, duration ✓	✓Two acc. making Exclamation	Cognate Respect
Ablative.....	✓Separation ✓ ✓Agent ✓ ✓Means ✓ ✓Cause ✓ ✓Manner ✓ ✓Accompaniment ✓ ✓Respect ✓ ✓Absolute ✓ ✓Place ✓ ✓Time ✓ ✓With prepositions ✓	Source ✓ <i>utor</i> , etc. ✓ ✓Difference ✓ ✓Descriptive ✓	Comparison ✓	
Locative.....		✓Locative ✓		

TABLE III—Continued

## SYNOPSIS OF SYNTAX BY YEARS—TENSES AND MOODS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tenses . . . . .	Regular sequence		Irr. seq. Result	
Independent clauses . . . . .	Indicative	Subj. for Imper. Or. Ob. Subj. for Interr. Or. Ob.	√ Imperative ✓ Subj.—Votive 3 p. ✓ Deliber. " Concess. " Potent.	<i>ne</i> and Imperative Subj.—Votive 1 p. ✓ " 2 p. " Optative ✓ " Obligation
Substantive clauses . . . . .	<i>quod</i> Votive ✓ √ Indirect question ✓	<i>quoniam</i> , etc. Fear Result ✓		
Relative clauses . . . . .	Indicative	√ Purpose ✓ √ Descriptive	Result Cause	
Adverbial clauses . . . . .	Indicative √ Purpose ✓ √ Result ✓ √ Time— <i>cum</i> ✓ Cause— <i>quod</i> ✓ Subord. in indirect dis- course	Time— <i>antequam</i> , etc. <i>dum</i> , etc. " <i>postquam</i> , etc. ✓ √ Cause— <i>cum</i> ✓ √ Concession— <i>cum</i> " <i>etsi</i> Attraction	Proviso Concession— <i>quamquam</i> Conditions—Simple " " M. v. fut. " " Cont. fact. " " Ind. disc.	Comparison
Infinitive . . . . .	√ Subject √ Complementary ✓ √ Object √ Indirect discourse ✓	Apposition With adjectives Historical		Purpose, etc.
Participle . . . . .	Perfect ✓ √ Gerundive ✓ Passive periphrastic	Present ✓	Active periphrastic	√ Future
Gerund and supine . . . . .	√ Gerund ✓	Supine in <i>-um</i>		Supine in <i>-u</i>

20 and 11 is secured by assigning those used over 12 times to the third half-year and those used 5 times to the fourth. The half-year distribution described may be summarized thus:

Half-Year	Basis	Number New Constructions
1.....	90 times in Caesar	26
2.....	50 times in Caesar	19
3.....	13 times in Caesar	20
4.....	5 times in Caesar	11
5.....	5 times in Cicero	19
6.....	Review of all prose constructions	0
7.....	5 times in Vergil	14
8.....	Review of all constructions	0
Total.....	.....	109

The tentative arrangement of specific constructions by half-years is shown in Table IV (p. 38).

TABLE IV  
TENTATIVE SYNOPSIS BY HALF-YEARS

	First Half-Year	Second Half-Year	Third Half-Year	Fourth Half-Year
Nominative.....	Nominative			
Vocative.....				
Genitive.....	Possessive Partitive	Objective Material	Descriptive	With adjectives
Dative.....	Ind. object	Special verbs Compounds Reference Purpose	Agent W. adjectives	Possessor
Accusative.....	Dir. object Limit Subj. infin. W. prepositions		Adverbial Extent, duration	
Ablative.....	Separation ✓ Agent ✓ Means ✓ Cause Accompaniment Absolute Place Time	Manner Respect W. prepositions	Source <i>utor</i> , etc. Difference Descriptive	
Locative.....				Locative
Tenses.....	Regular sequence			
Independent cl. . . .	Indicative		Subj. for imp. in Or. Ob.	Subj. for int. in Or. Ob.
Substantive cl. . . .		<i>quod</i> Volitive Ind. question	<i>quin</i> , etc. Result	Fear
Relative cl. . . . .	Indicative		Purpose Descriptive	
Adverbial cl. . . . .	Time— <i>cum</i> Cause— <i>quod</i> In ind. disc.	Indicative Purpose Result	Time— <i>dum</i> “ — <i>post-</i> <i>quam</i> Cause— <i>cum</i> Attraction	Time— <i>ante-</i> <i>quam</i> Concession— <i>cum</i> Concession— <i>etsi</i>
Infinitive.....	Complement'y Object Ind. disc.	Subject	Historical	Apposition W. adjective
Participle.....	Perfect	Gerundive Pass. periphrastic	Present	
Gerund and supine		Gerund		Supine in <i>-um</i>

TABLE IV—Continued  
TENTATIVE SYNOPSIS BY HALF-YEARS

	Fifth Half-Year	Sixth Half-Year	Seventh Half-Year	Eighth Half-Year
Nominative.....				
Vocative.....	Vocative			
Genitive.....			Remembering <i>miseret</i> , etc.	
Dative.....			Direction, etc.	
Accusative.....	Two accus. "making" Exclamation		Cognate Respect	
Ablative.....	Comparison.....			
Locative.....				
Tenses.....	Irreg. seq.—Result			
Independent cl....	Imperative Subj.—Volitive 3 p. " Deliberative " Concessive " Potential	Review of all prose syntax	<i>ne</i> and Imperative Subj.—Volitive 1 p. " Volitive 2 p. " Optative " Obligation	
Substantive cl....				
Relative cl.....	Result Cause			
Adverbial cl.....	Proviso Concession— <i>quam-</i> <i>quam</i> Conditions—Simple " M. V. future Conditions—Contr. fact In incl. disc.		Comparison	
Infinitive.....			Purpose, etc.	
Participle.....	Active periphrastic		Future	
Gerund and supine			Supine in <i>-u</i>	

Review of all syntax—prose and poetry

With the coming of junior high schools we shall have to work out arrangements for six-year courses. Possibly a common type of curriculum will be the extension of "beginning" work over the first two years, assigning Caesar to the third, Cicero to the fourth, Vergil to the fifth, and what is now read by college Freshmen to the sixth. If so, a



specimen six-year arrangement might be not greatly different from what we have suggested for four years, for example:

Year	Basis	Number New Constructions
1.....	90 times in Caesar	26
2.....	40 times in Caesar	25
3.....	5 times in Caesar	25
4.....	5 times in Cicero	19
5.....	5 times in Vergil	14
6.....	Use in the sixth-year readings.....	

The specific constructions indicated can be readily ascertained from Tables III, IV, and I.

## ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES CLASSIFIED UNDER GRAMMATICAL HEADINGS

It has been thought that it might add to the usefulness of the book to include a selection of illustrative examples. For each construction five examples are given from each author (if he employed it that many times). Following the style of typography of the Lodge *Vocabulary*, we have used black type to indicate constructions used as many as five times by Caesar, ordinary type for the additional constructions used five times by Cicero, and small capitals for the new constructions used five times by Vergil; moreover, those used less than five times in any one author, but as many as ten times in all three, are placed in either the Cicero or the Vergil list. All other constructions are printed in extra small type.

The examples are first presented in the order of grammatical classification as in Table I. Then the same examples are presented in their order of occurrence in the texts.

## SELECTED EXAMPLES

### NOMINATIVE

Nominative: *Gallia*, *B. G.*<sup>1</sup> i. 1, 1; *pars*, 1, 5; *is*, 2, 1; *Orgetorix*, 3, 3; *Caesar*, 32, 2. *furor*, *Cat.* i. 1; *castra*, 5; *is*, 22; *ego*, 29; *homines*, 31. *urbs*, *Aen.* i. 12; *Iuno*, 36; *Aeolus*, 76; *Venus*, 325; *iniuria*, 341.

### VOCATIVE

Vocative: *mīlites*, *B. G.* iv. 25, 3. *Catīlina*, *Cat.* i. 1; *Catīlina*, 2; *Catīlina*, 3; *Catīlina*, 4; *patres*, 4. *Aeole*, *Aen.* i. 65; *regina*, 76; *Eure*, 140; *rex*, 241; *Cytherea*, 257.

### GENITIVE

Possessive: *provinciae*, *B. G.* i. 1, 3; *nobilitatis*, 2, 1; *eius*, 7, 3; *fluminis*, 8, 4; *Aeduorum*, 11, 1. *urbis*, *Cat.* i. 1; *populi*, 1; *bonorum*, 1; *senatus*, 1; *horum*, 1. *Troiae*, *Aen.* i. 1; *superum*, 4; *Iunonis*, 4; *Romae*, 7; *deum*, 9.

Objective: *regni*, *B. G.* i. 2, 1; *causae*, 4, 2; *reditionis*, 5, 3; *itineris*, 7, 4; *regni*, 9, 3. *Palati*, *Cat.* i. 1; *seditionum*, 4; *castrorum*, 5; *optumatum*, 7; *urbis*, 9. *belli*, *Aen.* i. 14; *formae*, 27; *generis*, 132; *pelagi*, 138; *telluris*, 171.

Partitive: *quarum*, *B. G.* i. 1, 1; *horum*, 1, 3; *fluminis*, 1, 6; *Oceani*, 1, 7; *passuum*, 2, 5. *consili*, *Cat.* i. 1; *nostrum*, 1; *nostrum*, 2; *detrimenti*, 4; *gentium*, 9. *regni*, *Aen.* i. 78; *gentis*, 96; *sorum*, 322; *sorum*, 326; *sanguinis*, 329.

Material: *hominum*, *B. G.* i. 4, 3; *equitum*, 15, 3; *dediticiorum*, 27, 4; *hominum*, 35, 3; *hominum*, ii. 6, 2. *hostium*, *Cat.* i. 5; *amicorum*, 11; *coniuratorum*, 12; *temporis*, *Arch.* 1; *hominum*, 3. *aquae*, *Aen.* i. 105; *harenae*, 112; *alarum*, 301; *argenti*, 359; *auri*, iii. 49.

Descriptive: *mensium*, *B. G.* i. 5, 3; *pedum*, 8, 1; *legionum*, 24, 2; *pedum*, ii. 5, 6; *modi*, iii. 12, 1. *modi*, *Cat.* i. 4; *ordinum*, iv. 14; *modi*, *Pomp.* 6; *gentium*, 44; *modi*, *Arch.* 3. *molis*, *Aen.* i. 33; *opis*, 601; *gentis*, iv. 483; *populi*, 615; *lucis*, vi. 761.

Value: *tanti*, *B. G.* i. 20, 5; *magni*, iv. 21, 7. *tanti*, *Cat.* i. 22; *tanti*, ii. 15; *parvi*, *Pomp.* 18; *parvi*, *Arch.* 14. *tanti*, *Aen.* iii. 453.

With Adjectives: *bellandi*, *B. G.* i. 2, 4; *iniuriae*, 14, 2; *rerum*, 18, 3; *rei*, 21, 4; *rerum*, 44, 9. *consili*, *Cat.* i. 2; *imperi*, 12; *Catīlinae*, ii. 6; *Catīlinae*, 22; *ferramentorum*, iii. 10. *opum*, *Aen.* i. 14; *rerum*, 178; *auri*, 343; *umbrae*, 441; *sui*, v. 174.

WITH VERBS OF REMEMBERING, ETC.: *incommodi*, *B. G.* i. 13, 4; *virtutis*,

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations used are as follows:

*B. G.* = Caesar *de bello Gallico*; *Cat.* = Cicero *in Catilinam*; *Pomp.* = Cicero *de imperio Pompei*; *Arch.* = Cicero *pro Archia*; *Aen.* = Vergil *Aeneis*.

Numbers in Caesar refer to book, chapter, and sentence; in Cicero, to oration and section; in Vergil, to book and line; they are taken from the Teubner editions, edited by Dinter, Müller, and Ribbeck respectively.

13, 4; *contumeliae*, 14, 3. *caedis*, *Cat.* i. 6; *incendiorum*, 6; *salutis*, iv. 1. *sui*, *Aen.* iii. 629; *famae*, iv. 221; *regni*, 267; *rerum*, 267; *Elissae*, 335.

With Verbs of Accusing, etc.: *inertiae*, *Cat.* i. 4; *nequitiae*, 4. *mortis*, *Aen.* vi. 430.

WITH MISERET, PAENITET, ETC.: *quorum*, *B. G.* iv. 5, 3. *factorum* *Cat.* iv. 20; *consiliorum*, 20. *laborum*, *Aen.* ii. 143; *animi*, 144; *thalami*, iv. 18; *domus*, 318; *sororis*, 435.

With *Interest* and *Refert*: *rei*, *B. G.* ii. 5, 2; *salutis*, 5, 2. *mea*, *Cat.* iv. 9.

With Verbs of Plenty and Want: *bacchi*, *Aen.* i. 215; *ferinae*, 215.

With *Potior*: *Galliae*, *B. G.* i. 3, 7. *rerum*, *Cat.* ii. 19.

### DATIVE

Indirect Object: *ei*, *B. G.* i. 3, 5; *illis*, 3, 6; *illis*, 3, 6; *Helvetiis*, 4, 1; *Caesari*, 7, 1. *dis*, *Cat.* i. 11; *Iovi*, 11; *tibi*, 16; *adulescenti*, 21; *viro*, 21. *mihi*, *Aen.* i. 8; *tibi*, 65; *mihi*, 78; *undis*, 104; *regi*, 137.

With Special Verbs: *civitati*, *B. G.* i. 2, 1; *eis*, 2, 3; *Rauracis*, 5, 4; *Allobrogibus*, 6, 3; *his*, 9, 2. *rebus*, *Cat.* i. 3; *mihi*, 6; *nobis*, 22; *temporibus*, 22; *laudi*, 23. *metu*, *Aen.* i. 257; *generi*, 526; *dictis*, 689; *dicto*, 695; *equo*, ii. 48.

With Compounds: *omnibus*, *B. G.* i. 2, 2; *finitimis*, 2, 4; *sibi*, 3, 3; *munitioni*. 10, 3; *populo*, 12, 6. *mihi*, *Cat.* i. 11; *tibi*, 11; *vitae*, 13; *adulescentulo*, 13; *scleri*, 15. *scopulo*, *Aen.* i. 45; *aris*, 49; *ventis*, 69; *mari*, 84; *ponto*, 89.

Reference: *sibi*, *B. G.* i. 5, 3; *sibi*, 14, 2; *Haeduis*, 17, 4; *sibi*, 28, 1. *sibi*, 36, 4. *rei publicae*, *Cat.* i. 5; *tibi*, 16; *tibi*, 18; *cui*, 24; *ei*, ii. 2. *gentibus*, *Aen.* i. 17; *Aeneae*, 92; *iactanti*, 102; *his*, 106; *quibus*, 232.

Agent: *sibi*, *B. G.* i. 11, 6; *Gallis*, 31, 14; *Sequanis*, 32, 5; *sibi*, 33, 2; *sibi*, 35, 2. *mihi*, *Cat.* i. 5; *tibi*, 16; *tibi*, 16; *tibi*, 17; *cui*, 24. *jatis*, *Aen.* i. 39; *mihi*, 326; *ulli*, 440; *mihi*, 574; *mihi*, 623.

Possessor: *sibi*, *B. G.* i. 7, 3; *sibi*, 11, 5; *ipsi*, 34, 2; *sibi*, 35, 4; *nulli*, ii. 6, 3. *lenitati*, *Cat.* ii. 6; *urbi*, 26; *portis*, 27; *viae*, 27; *Cethego*, iii. 10. *animis*, *Aen.* i. 11; *mihi*, 71; *virginibus*, 336; *huic*, 343; *quibus*, 361.

Purpose: *praesidio*, *B. G.* i. 25, 6; *domicilio*, 30, 3; *concilio*, 30, 5; *curae*, 33, 1; *colloquio*, 34, 1. *nuptiis*, *Cat.* i. 14; *fructui*, *Pomp.* 16; *curae*, 17; *praesidio*, 32; *saluti*, *Arch.* i. *excidio*, *Aen.* i. 22; *rebus*, 207; *praedae*, 210; *tecto*, 425; *auxilio*, ii. 216.

With Adjectives: *Germanis*, *B. G.* i. 1, 3; *plebi*, 3, 5; *fnibus*, 6, 3; *Galliae*, 28, 4; *sibi*, 39, 3. *tibi*, *Cat.* i. 15; *tibi*, 24; *tuis*, 24; *mihi*, 27; *nobis*, iii. 2. *mihi*, *Aen.* i. 67; *cui*, 314; *caelestibus*, 387; *ambobus*, 458; *deo*, 589.

DIRECTION (POETIC): *Latia*, *Aen.* i. 6; *caelo*, 289; *oris*, 377; *oris*, 538; *oris*, 616.

### ACCUSATIVE

Direct Object: *unam*, *B. G.* i. 1, 1; *aliam*, 1, 1; *tertiam*, 1, 1; *ea*, 1, 3; *bellum*, 1, 3. *nos*, *Cat.* i. 1; *sese*, 1; *te*, 1; *quid*, 1; *quid*, 4. *arma*, *Aen.* i. 1; *urbem*, 5 *deos*, 6; *causas*, 8; *quam*, 15.

**Adverbial:** *nihil*, *B. G. i.* 40, 12; *multum*, *iii.* 9, 3; *multum*, *iv.* 1, 8; *maximam partem*, 1, 8; *multum*, 3, 3. *nihil*, *Cat. i.* 1; *quid*, 20; *ecquid*, 20; *quid*, 22; *quid*, 24. *multum*, *Aen. i.* 3; *primum*, 174; *primum*, 189; *quid*, 407; *tantum*, 745.

**COGNATE:** *praeclara*, *Cat. iii.* 5; *egregia*, 5; *quiddam*, *Arch.* 26. *hominem*, *Aen. i.* 328; *plura*, 385; *multa*, 750; *viam*, *iv.* 468; *iter*, *v.* 862.

**Two Accusatives, "Making":** *vergobretum*, *B. G. i.* 16, 5; *soldurios*, *iii.* 22, 1; *regem*, *iv.* 21, 7. *dignum*, *Cat. i.* 19; *gloriam*, 29; *civem*, *ii.* 12; *hostem*, 12; *sanctos*, *Arch.* 18. *parentem*, *Aen. i.* 75; *aras*, 109; *miserum*, *ii.* 79; *Chaonios*, *iii.* 334; *victorem*, *v.* 245.

**Two Accusatives, "Asking":** *frumentum*, *B. G. i.* 16, 1. *poenas*, *Aen. ii.* 139; *veniam*, *iv.* 50; *fata*, *vi.* 759.

**Two Accusatives with Compounds:** *Axonam*, *B. G. ii.* 5, 4; *pontem*, 10, 1; *Rhenum*, *iv.* 16, 6.

**RESPECT:** *oculos*, *Aen. i.* 228; *genu*, 320; *animum*, 579; *os*, 589; *manus*, *ii.* 57.

**Extent, duration:** *annos*, *B. G. i.* 3, 4; *milia*, 8, 1; *dies*, 15, 5; *annos*, 18, 3; *dies*, 39, 1. *diem*, *Cat. i.* 4; *diem*, 4; *annos*, *ii.* 7; *dies*, *iii.* 20; *punctum*, *iv.* 7. *annos*, *Aen. i.* 31; *annos*, 47; *annos*, 272; *saecula*, 445; *noctem*, 683.

**Limit:** *septentriones*, *B. G. i.* 1, 5; *partem*, 1, 6; *septentrionem*, 1, 6; *montes*, 1, 7; *iudicium*, 4, 2. *finem*, *Cat. i.* 1; *senatum*, 2; *mortem*, 2; *te*, 2; *nos*, 2. *Italiam*, *Aen. i.* 2; *litora*, 3; *altum*, 34; *patriam*, 51; *Italiam*, 68.

**Exclamation:** *tempora*, *Cat. i.* 2; *mores*, 2; *rem publicam*, *ii.* 7; *nos*, 10; *rem publicam*, 10. *miserabile*, *Aen. i.* 111; *injandum*, 251; *mirabile*, 439; *mirabile*, *iv.* 182; *horrendum*, 454. The examples in Vergil are in agreement with clauses; they are nevertheless exclamatory.

**Subject of Infinitive:** *Gallos*, *B. G. i.* 1, 5; *se*, 2, 5; *biennium*, 3, 2; *se*, 3, 6; *sese*, 3, 7. *consilia*, *Cat. i.* 1; *coniurationem*, 1; *quem*, 1; *te*, 2; *pestem*, 2. *hoc*, *Aen. i.* 17; *progeniem*, 19; *populum*, 21; *Parcas*, 22; *me*, 37.

**With Prepositions:** *se*, *B. G. i.* 1, 2; *Rhenum*, 1, 3; *rem*, 4, 3; *angustias*, 9, 1; *eum*, 48, 2. *me*, *Cat. iv.* 5; *noctem*, 6; *inferos*, 8; *oculos*, 11; *Tabernas*, 17; *cornua*, *Aen. iv.* 61; *nemora*, 70; *altaria*, 145; *auras*, 357; *terras*, 523.

#### ABLATIVE

**Separation:** *Aquitanis*, *B. G. i.* 1, 2; *Belgis*, 1, 2; *cultu*, 1, 3; *finibus*, 2, 1; *agris*, 4, 3. *Roma*, *Cat. i.* 7; *cura*, 9; *urbe*, 10; *metu*, 10; *urbe*, 12. *animo*, *Aen. i.* 26; *Latio*, 31; *incepto*, 37; *puppi*, *v.* 12; *vespere*, 19.

**Source:** *finibus*, *B. G. i.* 1, 6; *matre*, 18, 7; *tribunis*, 39, 2; *Germanis*, *ii.* 4, 2; *Cimbris*, 29, 4. *civitatibus*, *Pomp.* 28; *nationibus*, 28; *eo*, 59; *studiis*, *Arch.* 13; *doctrina*, 18. *saxo*, *Aen. i.* 167; *origine*, 286; *Maia*, 297; *velis*, 469; *dea*, 582.

**Agent:** *senatu*, *B. G. i.* 3, 4; *se*, 14, 2; *iis*, 14, 6; *maioribus*, 14, 7; *iis*, 16, 6. *me*, *Cat. i.* 5; *te*, 16; *quo*, 19; *quo*, 19; *me*, 23. *euroo*, *Aen. iii.* 533; *Iove*, *iv.* 356; *Iove*, 377.

**Comparison:** *opinione*, *B. G. ii.* 3, 1; *anno*, *iv.* 1, 7; *ceteris*, 3, 3. *luce*,



*Cat.* i. 6; *vita*, 27; *opinio*, iv. 6; *me*, II; *homine*, *Pomp.* 28. *terris*, *Aen.* i. 15; *dicto*, 142; *quo*, 544; *nota*, ii. 773; *illis*, iii. 214.

Means: *flumine*, *B. G.* i. 1, 5; *natura*, 2, 3; *flumine*, 2, 3; *monte*, 2, 3; *rebus*, 3, 1. *scientia*, *Cat.* i. 1; *caede*, 3; *manu*, 3; *supplicis*, 3; *praesidiis*, 6. *vi*, *Aen.* i. 4; *fatis*, 32; *aere*, 35; *ventis*, 43; *turbine*, 45.

With *Utor*, etc.: *imperio*, *B. G.* i. 2, 2; *consilio*, 5, 4; *frumento*, 16, 3; *opibus*, 20, 3; *impedimentis*, 26, 4. *patientia*, *Cat.* i. 1; *laetitia*, 26; *his*, ii. 18; *opera*, iii. 5; *praesidio*, 8. *vocibus*, *Aen.* i. 64; *harena*, 172; *aura*, 546; *auro*, iii. 55; *dapibus*, 224.

Cause: *dolore*, *B. G.* i. 2, 4; *cupiditate*, 9, 3; *victoria*, 14, 4; *causa*, 18, 6; *causa*, 39, 2. *causa*, *Cat.* i. 15; *conscientia*, 17; *causa*, 19; *memoria*, 22; *gaudiis*, 26. *fato*, *Aen.* i. 2; *amore*, 349; *laetitia*, 514; *aspectu*, 613; *dolore*, 669.

Manner: *periculo*, *B. G.* i. 10, 2; *lenitate*, 12, 1; *lacrimis*, 20, 1; *sinistra*, 25, 3; *proelio*, 26, 1. *animo*, *Cat.* i. 16; *pacto*, 17; *ratione*, 17; *modo*, 18; *animo*, 20. *murmure*, *Aen.* i. 55; *conubio*, 73; *turbine*, 83; *cumulo*, 105; *rimis*, 123.

Accompaniment: *Germanis*, *B. G.* i. 1, 4; *copiis*, 2, 1; *civitatibus*, 3, 1; *se*, 5, 3; *legatis*, 8, 3. *me*, *Cat.* i. 6; *me*, 8; *te*, 8; *te*, 9; *te*, 10; *se*, *Aen.* i. 37; *gente*, 47; *se*, 50; *se*, 59; *navibus*, 193.

Degree of Difference: *multo*, *B. G.* i. 6, 2; *quo*, 8, 2; *eo*, 14, 1; *quo*, 14, 5; *passibus*, 22, 1. *diebus*, *Cat.* iii. 3; *multo*, iv. 3; *multo*, 17; *multo*, *Pomp.* 1; *multo*, 10. *multo*, *Aen.* ii. 199; *capite*, 219; *cervicibus*, 219; *curso*, iii. 116; *tempore*, 309.

Descriptive: *animo*, *B. G.* i. 6, 3; *animo*, 7, 4; *virtute*, 28, 5; *altitudine*, 38, 5; *magnitudine*, 39, 1. *patre*, *Cat.* i. 4; *commendatione*, 28; *animo*, 29; *aere*, ii. 4; *capillo*, 22. *corpore*, *Aen.* i. 71; *silvis*, 164; *scopulis*, 166; *mensibus*, 269; *ferro*, 313.

Price: *pretio*, *B. G.* i. 18, 3; *pretio*, iv. 2, 2. *Auro*, *Aen.* i. 484; *magno*, ii. 104; *auro*, vi. 621; *pretio*, 622.

Penalty: *morte*, *Cat.* i. 28; *morte*, 29; *morte*, ii. 4; *morte*, iv. 7.

Respect: *lingua*, *B. G.* i. 1, 1; *lingua*, 1, 2; *institutis*, 1, 2; *virtute*, 2, 2; *factu*, 3, 6. *custodia*, *Cat.* i. 19; *ubertate*, *Pomp.* 14; *genere*, 27; *magnitudine*, 27; *virtute*, 27. *bello*, *Aen.* i. 21; *forma*, 72; *juga*, 317; *honore*, 335; *bello*, 339.

Absolute: *Messala*, *B. G.* i. 2, 1; *regno*, 3, 7; *spe*, 5, 3; *oppidis*, 5, 4; *rebus*, 6, 4. *coetu*, *Cat.* i. 10; *tumultu*, 11; *me*, 13; *Lepido*, 15; *hoc*, 30. *laeso*, *Aen.* i. 8; *Samo*, 16; *cuspidem*, 81; *agmine*, 82; *compagibus*, 122.

Place Where: *finibus*, *B. G.* i. 1, 4; *itinere*, 3, 1; *civitate*, 3, 5; *Gallia*, 7, 2; *animo*, 7, 3. *re publica*, *Cat.* i. 3; *tabulis*, 4; *periculis*, 4; *Italia*, 5; *faucibus*, 5. *terris*, *Aen.* i. 3; *alto*, 3; *aequore*, 29; *ponto*, 40; *corde*, 50.

Time: *tempore*, *B. G.* i. 3, 5; *die*, 6, 4; *die*, 10, 5; *tempore*, 11, 3; *tempore*, 11, 4. *die*, *Cat.* i. 7; *discessu*, 7; *Kalendis*, 8; *nocte*, 8; *nocte*, 9. *aestate*, *Aen.* i. 430; *somno*, 470; *cardine*, 672; *quo*, ii. 268; *diebus*, 342.

With Prepositions: *multitudine*, *B. G.* i. 2, 5; *maleficio*, 7, 3; *maleficio*, 9, 4; *scelere*, 14, 5; *magnitudine*, ii. 30, 4. *te*, *Cat.* i. 18; *legionibus*, ii. 5; *illo*, 7; *motu*,



26; *his*, 27. *Argis*, *Aen.* i. 24; *meritis*, 74; *numine*, 133; *fine*, 279; *Ascanio*, 659.

## LOCATIVE

**Locative:** *domi*, *B. G.* i. 18, 6; *domi*, 20, 2; *domi*, 28, 3; *domi*, *iv.* 1, 5; *domi*, 1, 5. *domi*, *Cat.* i. 19; *domi*, 32; *Romae*, *ii.* 8; *Romae*, 17; *Romae*, *Pomp.* 19. *humi*, *Aen.* i. 193; *humi*, *ii.* 380; *Cretae*, *iii.* 162; *Libyae*, *iv.* 36; *humi*, *v.* 78.

## TENSES

**Regular Sequence:** *pertinerent*, *B. G.* i. 3, 1; *cremaretur*, 4, 1; *exeant*, 5, 1; *possent*, 6, 1; *dicerent*, 7, 3. *exspectes*, *Cat.* i. 6; *confideres*, 8; *cogitent*, 9; *venissent*, 10; *possit*, 13. *videat*, *Aen.* i. 182; *fundat*, 193; *credant*, 218; *pateant*, 298; *iactemur*, 332.

**Irregular Sequence—Qui:** *permanserit*, *Pomp.* 54; *duxerit*, *Arch.* 25. *laeserit*, *Aen.* ii. 231; *intorserit* 231; *audierit*, 346.

**Irregular Sequence—Purpose:** *cernam*, *Aen.* ii. 667; *peragat*, *iv.* 452; *relinquat*, 452; *audires*, *vi.* 534.

**Irregular Sequence—Parenthetical Purpose:** *sit*, *Cat.* iii. 10; *miretur*, *Arch.* 2.

**Irregular Sequence—Result:** *debuerint*, *B. G.* i. 11, 3; *consuerint*, 14, 7; *defuerit*, *ii.* 21, 5. *sit inventum*, *Cat.* iii. 17; *diudicatae sint*, 25; *videantur*, *Pomp.* 10; *audiatis*, 33; *dicatur*, 39.

**Irregular Sequence—Cum:** *pugnatum sit*, *B. G.* i. 26, 2. *sint*, *Cat.* ii. 15.

**Irregular Sequence—Conditions Contrary to Fact:** *deberet*, *Pomp.* 58. *adforet*, *Aen.* ii. 522.

## INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

**Indicative:** *differunt*, *B. G.* i. 1, 2; *suscipit*, 3, 3; *mittunt*, 9, 2; *subducit*, 22, 3; *promovit*, 48, 1. *abutere*, *Cat.* i. 1; *eludet*, 1; *iactabit*, 1; *moverunt*, 1; *sentis*, 1. *cano*, *Aen.* i. 1; *fuit*, 12; *nascetur*, 286; *dixit*, 402; *praemittit*, 644.

**Imperative:** *desilite*, *B. G.* *iv.* 25, 3. *muta*, *Cat.* i. 6; *crede*, 6; *obliviscere*, 6; *recognosce*, 8; *perge*, 10. *incute*, *Aen.* i. 69; *obrue*, 69; *age*, 70; *disice*, 70; *perfer*, 389.

**Imperative—Noli and Infinitive:**  *nolite dubitare*, *Pomp.* 68.

**NE AND IMPERATIVE:** *ne credite*, *Aen.* ii. 48; *ne time*, 607; *neu recusa*, 607; *ne linque*, *iii.* 160; *ne dubita*, 316.

**SUBJUNCTIVE—VOLITIVE 1 P.:** *optemus*, *Cat.* ii. 16; *queramur*, 16; *consideremus*, *Pomp.* 36. *sequamur*, *Aen.* ii. 388; *sequamur*, *iii.* 114; *petamus*, 115; *petamus*, 129; *sequamur*, 188.

**SUBJUNCTIVE—VOLITIVE 2 P.:** *velis*, *Aen.* i. 733; *maneas*, *ii.* 160; *serves*, 160; *imponas*, *iv.* 497; *adsis*, 578.

**Subjunctive—Volitive 3 P.:** *secedant*, *Cat.* i. 32; *congregentur*, 32; *secernantur*, 32; *sit inscriptum*, 32; *exeant*, *ii.* 6. *iactet*, *Aen.* i. 140; *regnet*, 141; *paeniteat*, 549; *liceat*, 551; *sit*, *ii.* 711.

**Subjunctive—Deliberative:** *laeter*, *Cat.* *iv.* 2; *commemorem*, 15; *arbitraretur*, *Pomp.* 31; *dicam*, 32; *querar*, 32. *nesciat*, *Aen.* i. 565; *temperet*, *ii.* 8; *explicitet*, 362; *possit*, 362; *requirat*, 390.

Subjunctive—Concessive: *sit*, *Cat.* iv. 21; *ornetur*, 21; *habeatur*, 21; *sit*, 21; *anteponatur*, 21. *juisset*, *Aen.* iv. 603.

SUBJUNCTIVE—OPTATIVE: *eduxisset*, *Cat.* ii. 4; *haberetis*, *Pomp.* 27. *adjoret*, *Aen.* i. 576; *ferant*, 605; *fecissent*, ii. 110; *mansisset*, iii. 615; *ostendat*, vi. 188.

SUBJUNCTIVE—UNFULFILLED OBLIGATION: *tulisset*, *Aen.* iv. 604; *implessem*, 605; *extinxem*, 606; *dedissem*, 606; *vocasses*, 678.

Subjunctive—Potential: *mallet*, *Cat.* ii. 5; *vereamini*, iv. 13; *possis*, 22; *sumantur*, *Pomp.* 44; *disputarem*, 66. *optem*, *Aen.* iv. 24; *cernas*, 401; *praestiterit*, vi. 39; *vellent*, 436.

Subjunctive for Imperative in Indirect Discourse: *reverterentur*, *B. G.* i. 7, 5; *reminisceretur*, 13, 4; *congrederetur*, 36, 7; *lacesseret*, iv. 11, 6; *sustinerent*, 11, 6.

Subjunctive for Interrogative in Indirect Discourse: *iudicaret*, *B. G.* i. 40, 2; *vererentur*, 40, 4; *desperarent*, 40, 4; *vellet*, 44, 8; *veniret*, 44, 8.

#### SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

With Quod: *adortus esset*, *B. G.* i. 13, 5; *gloriantur*, 14, 4; *videbat*, 53, 6; *vetuerat*, ii. 20, 3; *excedebant*, iii. 4, 3; *occidit*, *Cat.* i. 3; *vacuefacta sunt*, 16; *reliquerunt*, 16; *dedisti*, 19; *dixisti*, 19. *eripis*, *Aen.* ii. 665.

Volitive: *exirent*, *B. G.* i. 2, 1; *occuparet*, 3, 4; *conaretur*, 3, 5; *paterentur*, 6, 3; *liceat*, 7, 3. *videret*, *Cat.* i. 4; *adsvaretem*, 19; *commoveare*, 22; *esset*, ii. 26; *esset*, iii. 8. *vellet*, *Aen.* ii. 653; *secundarent*, iii. 36; *levarent*, 36; *careat*, iv. 432; *liceat*, v. 796.

With "Quin," etc.: *possent*, *B. G.* i. 3, 6; *consciverit*, 4, 4; *sint erepturi*, 17, 4; *sumat*, 31, 15; *exirent*, 33, 4. *transmittendum sit*, *Pomp.* 42; *possit*, 43; *conferatis*, 49; *credatis*, 68. *adeas*, *Aen.* iii. 456; *poscas*, 456.

Fear: *offenderet*, *B. G.* i. 19, 2; *posset*, 39, 6; *circumveniretur*, 42, 4; *adduceretur*, ii. 1, 2; *circumveniretur*, 26, 2. *dicat*, *Cat.* i. 5; *redunderet*, 29; *sit*, ii. 15; *videamini*, iv. 13; *habeam*, 14. *deficeret*, *Aen.* vi. 354; *nocerent*, 694.

Optative: *audiatis*, *Cat.* ii. 15; *eat*, 16; *sit*, *Pomp.* 48. *dehiscat*, *Aen.* iv. 24; *abigat*, 25.

Result: *vagarentur*, *B. G.* i. 2, 4; *cremaretur*, 4, 1; *haberet*, 10, 2; *arcesserentur*, 31, 4; *gravaretur*, 35, 2. *intellegas*, *Cat.* i. 20; *posses*, 27; *nominaretur*, 27; *possem*, ii. 4. *praeterlabare*, *Aen.* iii. 478.

Indirect Question: *agat*, *B. G.* i. 20, 6; *loquatur*, 20, 6; *sit*, 21, 2; *ducerentur*, 40, 1; *haberet*, 40, 6. *egeris*, *Cat.* i. 1; *jueris*, 1; *sit*, 16; *sentiant*, 20; *impendeat*, 22. *iactetur*, *Aen.* i. 668; *vertant*, 671; *concederis*, iv. 39; *accenderit*, v. 4; *possit*, 6.

#### RELATIVE CLAUSES

Indicative: *incolunt*, *B. G.* i. 1, 1; *pertinent*, 1, 3; *incolunt*, 1, 3; *dictum est*, 1, 5; *dividit*, 2, 3. *machinaris*, *Cat.* i. 2; *convenit*, 4; *oportuit*, 5; *juerunt*, 8; *oportebat*, 9. *vidimus*, *Aen.* i. 584; *vidi*, ii. 5; *jui*, 6; *obtulerat*, 61; *demisere*, 85

Imperative: *spargite*, *Aen.* iii. 605.

Purpose: *dicerent*, *B. G.* i. 7, 3; *cognoscerent*, 21, 1; *sustineret*, 24, 1; *postularent*, 34, 1; *perterrerent*, 49, 3. *praestolarentur*, *Cat.* i. 24; *efferreret*, iii. 8; *exciperet*, 8; *praeponeretis*, *Pomp.* 63; *inferatur*, 65. *sciret*, *Aen.* i. 63; *onerent*, 706; *ponant*, 706; *piaret*, ii. 184; *reddat*, iv. 479.

Wish: *convertant*, *Aen.* ii. 191.

Descriptive: *possent*, *B. G.* i. 6, 1; *tolerarent*, 28, 3; *insilirent*, 52, 5; *recusaret*, iii. 22, 3; *essent*, 28, 1. *audeat*, *Cat.* i. 6; *expectes*, 6; *audiam*, 8; *cogitent*, 9; *possit*, 13. *restet*, *Aen.* ii. 142; *curet*, 536; *liceat*, iii. 461; *velit*, iv. 488; *velint*, v. 486.

Result: *fateatur*, *Cat.* i. 5; *fateatur*, 30; *malit*, ii. 16; *neget*, iii. 21; *movear*, iv. 3. *frangeret*, *Aen.* v. 591; and perhaps *possent*, vi. 200.

Cause: *essem*, *Cat.* i. 19; *sciam*, 24; *sciam*, 24; *sciam*, 24; *sentirent*, iii. 5. *laeserit*, *Aen.* ii. 231; *intorserit*, 231; *audierit*, 346; *traxerit*, v. 624; *simularet*, vi. 591.

Concession: *respondisset*, *Cat.* iii. 10; *dixisset*, 10; *potuisset*, *Pomp.* 26. *esset*, *Aen.* ii. 248; *sim dedignata*, iv. 536.

Condition: *lenierit*, *Cat.* iv. 12; *sit*, 16.

#### ADVERB CLAUSES

Indicative: *erat*, *B. G.* i. 8, 4; *erat*, 10, 3; *intermittit*, 38, 5; *demonstravimus*, ii. 1, 1; *postulabat*, 33, 2. *vivis*, *Cat.* i. 6; *jecerunt*, 6; *coepisti*, 10; *metuunt*, 17; *opinor*, 17. *data*, *Aen.* i. 83; *ludunt*, 397; *cinxere*, 398; *iussi*, iii. 236; *ferent*, vi. 822.

Purpose: *suppeteret*, *B. G.* i. 3, 1; *essent*, 5, 3; *posset*, 7, 5; *impetrarent*, 9, 2; *posset*, 13, 1. *possis*, *Cat.* i. 6; *videatur*, 14; *opprimar*, 18; *desinam*, 18; *videaris*, 23. *exigat*, *Aen.* i. 75; *pateant*, 298; *posset*, 413; *petamus*, 554; *inspires*, 688.

Result: *condonet*, *B. G.* i. 20, 5; *videretur*, 33, 5; *perturbaret*, 39, 1; *sciret*, 44, 9; *posset*, ii. 25, 1. *coercerent*, *Cat.* i. 3; *viderentur*, 15; *videar*, 16; *revocarit*, 22; *putarem*, 29.

Time—"Cum": *conaretur*, *B. G.* i. 4, 3; *nuntiatum esset*, 7, 1; *exisset*, 12, 5; *possent*, 13, 5; *potuit*, iii. 9, 2. *confideres*, *Cat.* i. 8; *voluisti*, 11; *haesitaret*, ii. 13; *teneretur*, 13; *videretis*, iii. 4. *peteret*, *Aen.* i. 651; *staret*, ii. 113; *diffideret*, iii. 51; *frangeret*, 625; *manderet*, 627.

Time—"Antequam," etc.: *conaretur*, *B. G.* i. 19, 3; *appetissent*, 43, 7; *pervernerunt*, 53, 1; *attigisset*, ii. 32, 1; *sit concessum*, iii. 18, 7. *redeo*, *Cat.* iv. 20. *venimus*, *Aen.* ii. 743; *subigat*, iii. 257; *possis*, 387; *violo*, iv. 27; *decerperit*, vi. 141.

Time—"Dum," etc.: *convenirent*, *B. G.* i. 7, 5; *pervenirent*, 11, 6; *potuerit*, 17, 6; *accessisset*, iv. 11, 6; *potuit*, 12, 5. *erit*, *Cat.* i. 6; *insidiatus es*, 11; *petisti*, 11; *delectantur*, ii. 20; *continebatur*, iii. 16. *manebant*, *Aen.* ii. 22; *stabat*, 88; *manebant*, 455; *sinebant*, iv. 651; *dabat*, v. 415.

Time—"Postquam," etc.: *arbitrati sunt*, *B. G.* i. 5, 2; *facti sunt*, 7, 3; *venit*, 8, 3; *constiterunt*, iv. 26, 5; *repperunt*, 27, 1. *adsedisti*, *Cat.* i. 16; *iussus est*, ii.

12; *erupit*, iii. 3; *vidi*, 4; *comperi*, 4. *flectit*, *Aen.* i. 156; *exempta*, 216; *introgressi*, 520; *remotae*, 723; *concessit*, ii. 91.

Proviso: *intersit*, *Cat.* i. 10; *sit*, 22; *depellatur*, ii. 15; *eat*, 15; *pariatur*, iv. 1. *adsit*, *Aen.* iii. 116; *sequatur*, iv. 109; *remetior*, v. 25.

Cause—"Cum": *praestarent*, *B. G.* i. 2, 2; *possent*, 9, 2; *possent*, 11, 2; *susceperit*, 16, 6; *teneret*, 20, 4. *sint*, *Cat.* i. 10; *sint*, ii. 15; *sit*, 24; *sint*, 26; *sint*, iv. 18.

Cause—"Quod," etc.: *absunt*, *B. G.* i. 1, 3; *contendunt*, 1, 4; *continentur*, 2, 3; *esset*, 3, 6; *patebat*, ii. 8, 2; *effugimus*, *Cat.* i. 11; *audeo*, 12; *contineremur*, 19; *extulit*, ii. 2; *egressus est*, 2. *remordet*, *Aen.* i. 261; *vetabat*, ii. 84; *reliqui*, iv. 315; *restat*, 324; *iuvat*, 538.

Concession—"Cum": *sint*, *B. G.* i. 14, 6; *possent*, 16, 6; *pugnatum sit*, 26, 2; *haberet*, 43, 5; *venirent*, ii. 29, 1. *sis*, *Cat.* i. 16; *consumeret*, ii. 9; *scirem*, 13; *placeret*, iii. 7; *posset*, 11. *cuperem*, *Aen.* v. 810.

Concession—"Quamquam," etc.: *repetissent*, *B. G.* i. 30, 2. *videbam*, *Cat.* i. 11; *fuissent*, 18; *premuntur*, ii. 19; *sunt*, 27; *est depulsum*, iii. 29. *recessit*, *Aen.* ii. 300; *tenetur*, 533; *cupit*, iv. 394; *geniti*, vi. 394; *invicti essent*, 394.

Concession—*Quamvis*, etc.: *acciderent*, *B. G.* iii. 9, 6; *deiecit*, *Aen.* v. 542; *fixerit*, vi. 802; *pacarit*, 803; *tremefecerit*, 803.

Concession—"Etsi," etc.: *videbat*, *B. G.* i. 46, 3; *existimabant*, iii. 24, 2; *exacta erat*, 28, 1; *proponebatur*, iv. 17, 2; *vergil*, 20, 1. *possit*, *Cat.* i. 19; *defendant*, *Pomp.* 13; *facta est*, 15; *sunt*, 64; *habetis*, 66. *est*, *Aen.* ii. 584; *habet*, 584.

Conditions—Simple: *consulis*, *Cat.* i. 13; *contigit*, 16; *potes*, 20; *neglegis*, 28; *est*, 29. *iit*, *Aen.* i. 376; *docuere*, 392; *servant*, 546; *vescitur*, 546; *pervenit*, ii. 81.

Conditions—Simple-General: *erat*, *B. G.* i. 48, 6; *deciderat*, 48, 6; *erat*, 48, 7; *coeperant*, iii. 12, 2. *biberunt*, *Cat.* i. 31; *conspexere*, *Aen.* i. 152.

Conditions—More Vivid Future: *iussero*, *Cat.* i. 5; *iussero*, 12; *exieris*, 12; *jeceris*, 23; *ieris*, 23. *intraro*, *Aen.* iii. 501; *certa*, iv. 125; *attigerit*, 568; *extulerit*, v. 65; *acceperit*, vi. 770.

Conditions—Less Vivid Future: *loquatur*, *Cat.* i. 19; *velint*, ii. 20; *deficiant*, 25; *dicam*, iii. 22. *dedissent*, *Aen.* ii. 136; *spondeat*, v. 18.

Conditions—Contrary to Fact: *metuerent*, *Cat.* i. 17; *viderem*, 17; *time-  
rent*, 17; *dixissem*, 21; *iudicarem*, 29. *ferant*, *Aen.* i. 59; *fuisset*, ii. 54; *possent*, 292; *adforet*, 522; *resistat*, 599.

Conditions in Indirect Discourse: *conentur*, *B. G.* i. 8, 3; *dentur*, 14, 6; *satisfaciant*, 14, 6; *possint*, 17, 3; *accidat*, 18, 9. *decreverit*, *Cat.* i. 20; *pervenerit*, 30; *multassem*, ii. 4; *perierit*, 23; *flexissent*, iii. 19. *tulisset*, *Aen.* ii. 94; *remeassem*, 95; *repetant*, 178; *violasset*, 189; *ascendisset*, 192.

COMPARISON: *adesset*, *B. G.* i. 32, 4. *videamus*, *Pomp.* 67. *incidit*, *Aen.* ii. 305; *pressit*, 380; *confligunt*, 417; *forent*, 439; *morerentur*, 439.

Subordinate Clause in Indirect Discourse: *vicerit*, *B. G.* i. 31, 12; *referret*, 35, 2; *censuisset*, 35, 4; *superati essent*, 36, 3; *accessisset*, 42, 1. *contineremur*, *Cat.*

<sup>1</sup> In this passage the manuscript does not show *quamquam*, and it is doubtful that Caesar uses it anywhere.



i. 19; *incendissent*, iii. 8; *fecisset*, 8; *vellet*, II; *persequeretur*, *Pomp.* 22. *repetant*, *Aen.* ii. 178; *reducat*, 178; *violasset*, 189; *ascendisset*, 192; *speret*, iv. 292.

**Attraction:** *viderentur*, *B. G.* ii. 11, 5; *continentur*, 11, 5; *arbitraretur*, iii. 1, 3; *posset*, 11, 5; *afflicterentur*, 12, 1. *increpuerit*, *Cat.* i. 18; *faceret*, iii. 4; *esset*, 8; *sciret*, 8; *licuisset*, *Pomp.* 62. *sint*, *Aen.* iii. 262; *possent*, vi. 200 may be Repeated Action.

## INFINITIVES

**Subject:** *potiri*, *B. G.* i. 2, 2; *perficere*, 3, 6; *sequi*, 4, 1; *facere*, 7, 3; *facere*, 7, 3. *duci*, *Cat.* i. 2; *interfectum esse*, 4; *factum esse*, 5; *trucidare*, 9; *proficisci*, 9. *condere*, *Aen.* i. 33; *capessere*, 77; *oppetere*, 96; *componere*, 135; *meminisse*, 203.

**Appositive:** *retentos*, *B. G.* iii. 9, 3; *coniectos*, 9, 3; *missas esse*, iv. 6, 3; *resistere*, 7, 3; *deprecari*, 7, 3. *iacere*, *Cat.* i. 26; *vigilare*, 26; *multare*, 29; *insidiari*, ii. 10; *valuisset*, *Arch.* 15. *explorare*, *Aen.* i. 77; *struere*, 704; *cognoscere*, ii. 10; *sequi*, 350; *succurrere*, 451.

**Predicate Noun:** *sperare*, *Aen.* ii. 354; *considerare*, iv. 349.

**Complementary:** *inferre*, *B. G.* i. 2, 4; *comparare*, 3, 1; *potiri*, 3, 7; *exsequi*, 4, 3; *facere*, 5, 1. *vastare*, *Cat.* i. 3; *defendere*, 6; *negare*, 8; *interficere*, 11; *facere*, 12. *avertere*, *Aen.* i. 38; *submergere*, 40; *premere*, 63; *miscere*, 134; *petere*, 158.

**Object:** *dicere*, *B. G.* i. 4, 1; *efferre*, 5, 3; *ire*, 6, 3; *rescindi*, 7, 2; *ire*, 9, 4. *hebescere*, *Cat.* i. 4; *esse*, 4; *comprehendi*, 5; *interfici*, 12; *exire*, 13. *volvere*, *Aen.* i. 9; *celerare*, 357; *consistere*, 541; *moliri*, 564; *consistere*, 629.

**Indirect Discourse:** *obtinere*, *B. G.* i. 1, 5; *esse*, 2, 2; *habere*, 2, 5; *esse*, 3, 2, *esse*, 3, 6. *patere*, *Cat.* i. 1; *teneri*, 1; *factum esse*, 5; *factum esse*, 5; *dicere*, 7. *coluisse*, *Aen.* i. 16; *duci*, 19; *misceri*, 124; *pati*, 219; *fore*, 235.

**With Adjectives:** *decertare*, *B. G.* i. 44, 4; *iurare*, ii. 3, 3; *recipere*, 3, 3; *facere*, 3, 3, *dare*, 3, 3. *mori*, *Aen.* iv. 564; *certare*, v. 108; *ciere*, vi. 165; *accendere*, 165; *credere*, 173.

**Exclamation:** *desistere*, *Aen.* i. 37; *posse*, 38; *potuisse*, 98.

**Historical:** *flagitare*, *B. G.* i. 16, 1; *ducere*, 16, 4; *dicere*, 16, 4; *respondere*, 32, 3; *permanere*, 32, 3. *terrere*, *Aen.* ii. 98; *parari*, 132; *fluere*, 169; *trepidare*, 685; *tollere*, 699.

**PURPOSE:** *dijfundere*, *Aen.* i. 319; *audire*, 373; *populare*, 527; *coli*, iii. 77; *ferre*, v. 248.

## PARTICIPLES

**Present:** *inopinantes*, *B. G.* i. 12, 3; *flens*, 20, 5; *succedentibus*, 25, 6; *venientes*, 25, 7; *venientes*, 26, 3. *labefactantem*, *Cat.* i. 3; *cupientem*, 3; *studentem*, 3; *molientem*, 5; *sentientem*, 6. *dolens*, *Aen.* i. 9; *metuens*, 23; *servans*, 36; *expirantem*, 44; *volutans*, 50.

**Perfect:** *divisa*, *B. G.* i. 1, 1; *inductus*, 2, 1; *adducti*, 3, 1; *adducti*, 3, 7; *usi*, 5, 4. *constrictam*, *Cat.* i. 1; *inclusum*, 4; *obsessus*, 6; *dimisso*, 10; *concitato*, 11. *laeso*, *Aen.* i. 8; *posthabita*, 16; *repostum*, 26; *flammato*, 50; *submersas*, 69



**FUTURE:** *futuris*, *Aen.* i. 210; *futuris*, 429; *futuris*, 504; *inspectura*, ii. 47; *ventura*, 125.

**Active Periphrastic:** *obtenturus esset*, *B. G.* i. 3, 6; *portaturi erant*, 5, 3; *sint erepturi*, 17, 4; *gesturi essent*, iii. 9, 6. *est iturus*, *Cat.* ii. 15; *sunt ducturi*, 23; *sit habiturus*, 24; *essem dicturus*, *Pomp.* 17; *perfecturus sit*, 45. *dicturus est*, *Aen.* iii. 154.

**Gerundive:** *effeminandos*, *B. G.* i. 1, 3; *conficiendas*, 3, 2; *conficiendas*, 3, 3; *iurandum*, 3, 7; *subeunda*, 5, 3. *habendi*, *Cat.* i. 1; *deponendam*, 4; *reprimendorum*, 7; *interficiendorum*, 15; *neglegendas*, 18. *volvendis*, *Aen.* i. 269; *miranda*, 494; *tremendum*, ii. 199; *horrendos*, ii. 222; *videndam*, 589.

**Passive Periphrastic:** *concedendum*, *B. G.* i. 7, 4; *expectanduri*, 11, 6; *timendum*, 14, 2; *prospiciendum*, 23, 1; *essent perferendi*, 32, 5. *erit verendum*, *Cat.* i. 5; *est admirandum*, 7; *habenda est*, 11; *est periclitanda*, 11; *ferendum*, 16. *quaerendi*, *Aen.* ii. 118; *litandum*, 118; *temptanda*, 176; *ducendum*, 232; *oranda*, 232.

#### GERUND

**Gerund:** *bellandi*, *B. G.* i. 2, 4; *proficiscendum*, 3, 1; *deliberandum*, 7, 5; *largiendum*, 18, 4; *quaerendo*, 18, 10. *custodiendum*, *Cat.* i. 19; *vivendum*, 29; *credendo*, 30; *impellendo*, ii. 8; *vigilandi*, 22. *veniendi*, *Aen.* i. 414; *fandi*, 520; *fando*, ii. 6; *visendi*, 63; *fando*, 81.

#### SUPINE

**In -um:** *rogatum*, *B. G.* i. 11, 2; *gratulatum*, 30, 1; *postulatum*, 31, 9; *questum*, 37, 2; *frumentatum*, iv. 32, 1. *salutatam*, *Cat.* i. 10. *servitum*, *Aen.* ii. 786; *venatum*, iv. 117.

**In -u:** *factu*, *B. G.* i. 3, 6; *factu*, iv. 30, 2. *factu*, *Cat.* i. 29; *dictu*, *Pomp.* 42; *dictu*, 65. *visu*, *Aen.* i. 111; *dictu*, 439; *dictu*, ii. 174; *dictu*, 680; *visu*, iii. 621.

## THE SAME EXAMPLES IN THEIR ORDER OF OCCURRENCE IN THE TEXTS

### CAESAR B. G. i<sup>2</sup>

1, 1	Gallia divisa quarum unam incolunt aliam terrtiam lingua	2, 1	Messala regni inductus nobilitatis civitati finibus copiis exirent	3, 3	Orgetorix sibi suscepit annos
1, 2	lingua institutus se differunt Aquitanis Belgis	2, 2	esse virtute omnibus praestarent imperio potiri	3, 4	senatu occuparet tempore civitate plebi conaretur ei
1, 3	horum cultu provinciae absunt ea effeminandos pertinent Germanis Rhenum incolunt bellum	2, 3	eis natura continentur dividit monte flumine	3, 5	perficere obtenturus esset possent se illis adducti iurandum regno Galliae sese potiri
1, 4	Germanis contendunt finibus	2, 4	vagarentur finitimis inferre bellandi dolore	3, 7	Helvetiis dicere sequi cremaretur t cremaretur causae iudicium
1, 5	pars Gallos obtinere dictum est flumine septentriones	2, 5	multitudine se habere passuum	4, 1	rem exsequi conaretur hominum agris
1, 6	finibus partem fluminis septentrionem	3, 1	rebus adducti proficiscendum pertinerent t comparare itinere suppeteret civitatibus	4, 2	consciverit facere exeant t
1, 7	montes Oceani	3, 2	conficiendas biennium esse	5, 1	arbitrati sunt
2, 1	is	3, 3	conficiendas	5, 2	

<sup>1</sup>The letter *t* after a word indicates that a question of tense is involved. For abbreviations and numerical references see footnote, p. 33.

5, 3	se portaturi erant reditionis spe subeunda essent mensium sibi efferre	9, 2	his possent mittunt impetrarent	16, 3	frumento ducere
				16, 4	dicere
		9, 3	cupiditate regni	16, 5	vergobretum
		9, 4	ire	16, 6	posset iis susceperit
5, 4	Rauracis usi consilio oppidis	10, 2	maleficio periculo haberet	17, 3	possint
		10, 3	munitioni erat	17, 4	Haeduis sint
6, 1	possent t possent	10, 5	die	17, 6	potuerit
6, 2	multo	11, 1	Aeduorum	18, 3	rerum annos pretio
6, 3	finibus Allobrogibus animo ire paterentur	11, 2	possent rogatum	18, 4	largiendum
		11, 3	tempore debuert t	18, 6	domi causa
		11, 4	tempore	18, 7	matre
6, 4	rebus die	11, 5	sibi	18, 9	accidat
7, 1	Caesari nuntiatum esset	11, 6	expectandum sibi pervenirent	18, 10	quaerendo
7, 2	Gallia rescindi	12, 1	lenitati	19, 2	offenderet
7, 3	facti sunt dicerent t dicerent animo maleficio facere eius sibi facere liceat	12, 3	inopinantes	19, 3	conaretur
		12, 5	exisset	20, 1	lacrimis
		12, 6	populo	20, 2	domi
		13, 1	posset	20, 3	opibus
		13, 4	reminisceretur	20, 4	teneret
			INCOMMUDI VIRTUTIS	20, 5	flens tanti condonet
7, 4	concedendum animo itineris	13, 5	adortus esset possent	20, 6	agat loquatur
		14, 1	eo	21, 1	cognoscerent
		14, 2	iniuriae sibi se timendum	21, 2	sit
7, 5	posset convenirent deliberandum reverterentur	14, 3	CONTUMELIAE	21, 4	rei
		14, 4	victoria gloriarentur	22, 1	passibus
		14, 5	quo scelere	22, 3	subducit
8, 1	milia pedum	14, 6	sint iis dentur	23, 1	prospiciendum
8, 2	quo		satisfaciant	24, 1	sustineret
8, 3	legatis venit conentur	14, 7	maioribus consuerint t	24, 2	legionum
		15, 3	equitum	25, 3	sinistra
8, 4	fluminis erat	15, 5	dies	25, 6	succedentibus
		16, 1	frumentum flagitare	25, 7	praesidio venientes
9, 1	angustias			26, 1	proelio
				26, 2	pugnatum sit t pugnatum sit
				26, 3	venientes
				26, 4	impedimentis
				27, 4	dediticiorum
				28, 1	sibi
				28, 3	domi tolerant
				28, 4	Galliae

28, 5	virtute	34, 2	ipsi	40, 4	desperarent
30, 1	gratulatum	35, 2	referret	40, 6	haberet
30, 2	repetissent		sibi	40, 12	nihil
30, 3	domicilio	35, 3	hominum	42, 1	accessisset
30, 5	concilio	35, 4	sibi	42, 4	circumveniretur
31, 4	accesserentur		censuisset	43, 5	haberet
31, 9	postulatum	36, 3	superati essent	43, 7	appetissent
31, 12	vicerit	36, 4	sibi	44, 4	decertare
31, 14	Gallis	36, 7	congrederetur	44, 8	vellet
31, 15	sumat	37, 2	questum		veniret
32, 2	Caesar	38, 5	intermittit	44, 9	rerum
32, 3	respondere		altitudine		sciret
	permanere	39, 1	dies	46, 3	videbat
32, 4	ADESSET		magnitudine	48, 1	promovit
32, 5	Sequanis		perturbaret	48, 2	eum
	perferendi	39, 2	tribunis	48, 6	erat
33, 1	curae		causa		deciderat
33, 2	sibi	39, 3	sibi	48, 7	erat
33, 4	exirent	39, 6	posset	49, 3	perterrerent
33, 5	videretur	40, 1	ducerentur	52, 5	insilirent
34, 1	postularent	40, 2	iudicaret	53, 1	pervenerunt
	colloquio	40, 4	vererentur	53, 6	videbat

CAESAR B. G. ii

1, 1	demonstravimus	5, 2	salutis	20, 3	vetuerat
1, 2	adduceretur	5, 4	Axonam	21, 5	defuerit t
2, 3	gerantur	5, 6	pedum	25, 1	posset
3, 1	opinione	6, 2	hominum	26, 2	circumvenirentur
3, 3	dare	6, 3	nulli	29, 1	venirent
	facere	8, 2	patebat	29, 4	Cimbris
	recipere	10, 1	pontem	30, 4	magnitudine
	iuvare	11, 5	viderentur	32, 1	attigisset
4, 2	Germanis		continerentur	33, 2	postulabat
5, 2	rei				

CAESAR B. G. iii

1, 3	arbitraretur	9, 6	acciderent	18, 7	sit concessum.
4, 3	excedebant		gesturi essent	22, 1	soldurios
9, 2	potuit	11, 5	posset	22, 3	recusaret
9, 3	retentos	12, 1	modi	24, 2	existimabant
	coniectos		afflictarentur	28, 1	exacta erat
	multum	12, 2	coeperant		essent

CAESAR B. G. iv

1, 5	domi	7, 3	resistere	21, 7	regem
	domi		deprecari		magni
1, 7	anno	11, 6	laccesserent	25, 3	desilite
1, 8	multum		sustinerent		milites
	maximam partem		accessisset	26, 5	constiterunt
2, 2	pretio	12, 5	potuit	27, 1	receperunt
3, 3	ceteris	13, 4	legatis	30, 2	FACTU
	multum	16, 6	Rhenum	32, 1	frumentatum
5, 3	QUORUM	17, 2	proponebatur		
6, 3	missas	20, 1	vergit		

## CICERO CAT. i

1	abutere Catilina patientia furor nos eludet finem sese iactabit nihil te Palati urbis populi bonorum habendi senatus horum moverunt patere consilia sentis constrictam scientia teneri coniurationem quid egeris fueris consili quem nostrum	3	manu occidit re publica suppliciiis coercerent Catilina	6	sentientem fecerunt expectes t expectes muta mihi crede obliviscere CAEDIS INCENDIORUM luce me	
	2	tempora mores senatum consili nostrum mortem te Catilina duci te pestem nos machinarius	4	videret quid detrimenti seditionum patre diem diem hebescere modi inclusum tabulis interfectum esse Catilina convenit deponendam patres esse periculis inertiae nequitiae castra Italia faucibus castrorum hostium rei publicae molientem comprehendi iussero erit verendum mihi me factum esse dicat factum esse oportuit factum esse fateatur	7	dicere die est admirandum optumatum Roma reprimendorum discessu
	3	labefactantem caede vastare cupientem rebus studentem	6	erit defendere audeat vivis praesidiis obsessus possis	8	Kalendis confideres t confideres audiam recognosce me nocte negare te fuerunt gentium urbis cogitent t cogitent trucidare oportebat nocte proficisci te cura
				9	coetu dimisso salutatam venissent t sint perge coepisti urbe te metu intersit	
				10	dis	
				11	dis	



11	habenda est Iovi effugimus est periclitanda mihi insidiatus es interficere voluisti amicorum tumultu concitato petisti tibi videbam	16	ferendum	22	is revocarit
12	imperi facere audeo interfici iussero coniuratorum exieris urbe	17	pacto metuerent metuunt tibi viderem conscientia agnoscas timerent ratione opinor	23	feceris jeris laudi me videaris
13	me exire consulis possit t possit vitae adulescentulo	18	modo te tibi neglegendas fuerunt increpuit opprimar desinam	24	quid sciam praestolarentur cui sciam tibi tuis cui sciam
14	nuptiis videantur	19	loquatur possit dedisti causa dixisti quo domi adservarem essem contineremur quo custodiendum	26	laetitia gaudis iacere vigilare
15	tibi scias Lepido interficiendorum causa sceleri viderentur	20	animo potes decreverit intellegas sentiant quid ecquid	27	posses nominaretur mihi vita morte commendatione neglegis
16	tibi te sit videar tibi contigit sis vacuefacta sunt tibi adsedisti reliquerunt animo tibi	21	adulescenti viro dixissem	28	est ego FACTU iudicarem morte multari vivendum redundaret animo gloriam putarem
		22	quid nobis memoria impendeat tanti sit commoveare temporibus	29	credendo pervenerit fateatur hoc
				30	homines biberunt secedant congregentur secernantur domi sit inscriptum

## CICERO CAT. ii

2	extulit	10	insidiari	18	his
	egressus est	12	iussus est	19	premuntur
	ei		civem		rerum
4	morte		hostem	20	delectantur
	multasse.m	13	haesitaret		velint
	possem		teneretur	22	Catilinae
	EDUXISSET		scirem		capillo
	aere	15	tanti		vigilandi
5	legionibus		depellatur	23	perierit
	mallet		eat		sunt ducturi
6	Catilinae		est iturus	24	sit habiturus
	lenitati		audiatis	25	deficiant
	exeant		sit	26	sint
7	rem publicam		sint		urbi
	annos		sint t		motu
	illo	16	malit		esset
8	impellendo		OPTEMUS	27	sunt
	Romae		eat		his
9	consumeret		QUERAMUR		portis
10	nos	17	Romae		viae
	rem publicam				

## CICERO CAT. iii

2	nobis	8	esset	10	ferramentorum
3	diebus		efferreret	11	vellet
	erupit		sciret		posset
4	vidi		praesidio	16	continebatur
	faceret		incendissent	17	sit inventum t
	videretis		fecisset	19	flexisset
	comperi		esset	20	dies
5	PRAECLARA		exciperet	21	neget
	EGREGIA	10	sit t	22	dicam
	sentirent		Cethego	25	diiudicatae sint t
	opera		respondisset	29	est depulsum
7	placeret		dixisset		

## CICERO CAT. iv

1	SALUTIS	11	me	17	multo
	pariatur		oculos	18	sint
2	laeter	12	lenierit	20	redeo
3	movear	13	vereamini		FACTORUM
5	me		videamini		CONSILIORUM
6	noctem		multo	21	sit
	opinione	14	habeam		ornetur
7	morte		ordinum		habeatur
	punctum	15	commemorem		sit
8	inferos	16	sit		anteponatur
9	mea	17	tabernas	22	possis

CICERO *POMP.*

1	multo	27	virtute	45	perfecturus sit
6	modi	28	homine	48	sit
10	multo videantur t		civitatibus nationibus	49	conferatis
13	defendant	31	arbitraretur	54	dispanserit t
14	ubertate	32	praesidio	58	deberet t
15	facta est		querar	59	eo
16	fructui		dicam	62	licuisset
17	essem dicturus curae parvi	33	audiatis t	63	praeponeretis
19	Romae	36	CONSIDEREMUS	64	sunt
22	persequeretur	39	dicatur t	65	DICTU
26	potuisset	42	DICTU transmittendum sit	66	inferatur disputarem habetis
27	genere magnitudine HABERETIS	43	possit	67	VIDEAMUS
		44	gentium sumantur	68	nolite dubitare credatis

CICERO *ARCH.*

1	temporis saluti	3	modi	18	doctrina sanctos
2	miretur t	13	studiis	25	duxerit t
3	hominum	14	parvi	26	QUIDDAM
		15	valuisse		

VERGIL *AEN. i*

1	arma cano Troiae	14	opum belli	33	condere
2	Italiam fato	15	quam terris	34	altum
3	litora multum terris alto	16	posthabita coluisse Samo	35	aere
4	vi superum	17	hoc gentibus	36	Iuno servans
5	Iunonis urbem	19	progeniem duci	37	se me incepto desistere
6	deos LATIO	21	populum bello	38	posse avertere
7	Romae	22	excidio Parcas	39	fatis
8	mihi causas laeso	23	metuens	40	submergere ponto
9	dolens deum volvère	24	Argis	43	ventis
11	animis	26	animo repostum	44	expirantem
12	urbs fuit	27	formae	45	turbine scopulo
		29	aequore	47	gente annos
		31	Latio annos	49	aris
		32	fatis	50	flammato se
		33	molis		corde volutans

51	patriam	132	generis	301	alarum
55	murmure	133	numine	313	ferro
59	ferant	134	miscere	314	cui
	se	135	componere	317	fuga
63	premere	137	regi	319	DIFFUNDERE
	sciret	138	pelagi	320	GENU
64	vocibus	140	Eure	322	sororum
65	Aeole		iactet	325	Venus
	tibi	141	regnet	326	mihi
67	mihi	142	dicto		sororum
68	Italiam	152	conspexere	328	HOMINEM
69	incute	156	flectit	329	sanguinis
	ventis	158	petere	332	iactemur t
	submersas	164	silvis	335	honore
	obruere	166	scopulis	336	virginibus
70	age	167	saxo	339	bello
	disice	171	telluris	341	iniuria
71	mihi	172	harena	343	huic
	corpore	174	primum		auri
72	forma	178	rerum	349	amore
73	conubio	182	videat t	357	celerare
74	meritis	189	primum	359	argenti
75	exigat	193	fundat t	361	quibus
	parentem		humi	373	AUDIRE
76	Aeolus		navibus	376	iit
	regina	203	meminisse	377	ORIS
77	explorare	207	rebus	385	PLURA
	capessere	210	praedae	387	caelestibus
78	mihi		FUTURIS	389	perfer
	regni	215	bacchi	392	docuere
81	cuspidem		ferinae	397	ludunt
82	agmine	216	exempta	398	cinxere
83	data	218	credant t	402	dixit
	turbine	219	pati	407	quid
84	mari	228	OCULOS	413	posset
89	ponto	232	quibus	414	veniendi
92	Aeneae	235	fore	425	tecto
96	oppetere	241	rex	429	FUTURIS
	gentis	251	infandum	430	aestate
98	potuisse	257	metu	439	mirabile
102	iactanti		Cytheraea		DICTU
104	undis	261	remordet	440	ulli
105	cumulo	269	volvendis	441	umbrae
	aquae		mensibus	445	saecula
106	his	272	annos	458	ambobus
109	aras	279	fine	469	velis
111	miserabile	286	nascetur	470	somno
	VISU		origine	484	auro
112	harenae	289	CAELO	494	miranda
122	compagibus	297	Maia	504	FUTURIS
123	rimis	298	pateant t	514	laetitia
124	misceri		pateant	520	introgressi

520	fandi	576	ADFORET	668	iactetur
526	generi	579	ANIMUM	669	dolore
527	POPULARE	582	dea	671	vertant
538	ORIS	584	vidimus	672	cardine
541	consistere	589	OS	683	noctem
544	quo		deo	688	inspires
546	servant	601	opis	689	dictis
	vescitur	605	FERANT	695	dicto
	aura	613	aspectu	704	struere
549	paeniteat	616	ORIS	706	onerent
551	liceat	623	mihi		ponant
554	petamus	629	consistere	723	remotae
564	moliri	644	praemittit	733	VELIS
565	nesciat	651	peteret	745	tantum
574	mihi	659	Ascanio	750	MULTA

VERGIL *AEN.* ii

5	vidi	143	LABORUM	350	sequi
6	fui	144	ANIMI	354	sperare
	fando	160	MANEAS	362	explicit
8	temperet		SERVES		possit
10	cognoscere	169	fluere	380	PRESSIT
22	manebant	174	DICTU		humi
47	INSPECTURA	176	temptanda	388	SEQUAMUR
48	equo	178	repetant	390	requirat
	NE CREDITE		reducat	417	CONFLIGUNT
54	fuisset	184	piaret	439	FORENT
57	MANUS	189	violasset		MORERENTUR
61	obtulerat	191	convertant	451	succurrere
63	visendi	192	ascendisset	455	manebant
79	miserum	199	multo	522	adforet t
81	fando		tremendum		adforet
	pervenit	216	auxilio	533	tenetur
84	vetabat	219	capite	536	curet
85	demisere		cervicibus	584	est
88	stabat	222	horrendos		habet
91	concessit	231	laeserit t	589	videndam
94	tulisset		laeserit	599	resistat
95	remeassem		intorserit t	607	NE TIME
98	terrere		intorserit		NEU RECUSA
104	magno	232	ducendum	653	vellet
110	FECISSENT		oranda	665	eripis
113	staret	248	esset	667	cernam t
118	quaerendi	268	quo	680	DICTU
	litandum	292	possent	685	trepidare
125	VENTURA	300	recessit	699	tollere
132	parari	305	INCIDIT	711	sit
136	dehissent	342	diebus	743	venimus
139	poenas	346	audierit t	773	nota
142	restet		audierit	786	servitum



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36	secundarent levarent	162	Cretae	456	adeas poscas
49	auri	188	SEQUAMUR	461	liceat
51	diffideret	214	illis	478	praeterlabare
55	auro	224	dapibus	501	intraro
77	COLI	236	iussi	533	euroo
114	SEQUAMUR	257	subigat	605	spargite
115	PETAMUS	262	sint	615	MANSISSET
116	cursu adsit	309	tempore	621	VISU
129	PETAMUS	316	NE DUBITA	625	frangeret
154	dicturus est	334	Chaonios	627	manderet
160	NE LINQUE	387	possis	629	SUI
		453	tanti		

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18	THALAMI	292	speret	483	gentis
24	optem dehiscat	315	reliqui	488	velit
25	abigat	318	DOMUS	497	IMPONAS
27	violo	324	restat	523	terras
36	Libyae	335	ELISSAE	536	sim dedignata
39	consederis	349	considerere	538	iuvat
50	veniam	356	Iove	564	mori
61	cornua	357	auras	568	attigerit
71	nemora	377	Iove	578	ADSIS
109	sequatur	394	cupit	603	fuisset
117	venatum	401	cernas	604	TULISSEM
125	certae	432	careat	605	IMPLESSEM
145	altaria	435	SORORIS	606	EXTINXEM
182	mirabile	452	peragat t relinquat t	615	populi
221	FAMAE	454	horrendum	651	sinebant
267	REGNI RERUM	468	VIAM	678	VOCASSES
		479	reddat		

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4	accenderit	78	humi	542	deiecit
6	possit	108	certare	591	frangeret
12	puppi	174	sui	624	traxerit
18	spondeat	245	victorem	796	liceat
19	vespere	248	FERRE	810	cuperem
25	remetior	415	dabat	862	ITER
65	extulerit	486	velint		

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39	praestiterit	394	geniti invicti essent	694	nocerent
141	decerpserit			759	fata
165	ciere accendere	430	mortis	761	lucis
173	credere	436	vellent	770	acceperit
188	OSTENDAT	534	adires t	802	fixerit
200	possent	591	simulare t	803	pacarit
354	deficeret	621	auro		tremefecerit
		622	pretio	822	ferent



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